

Heads signal revolt against school reforms

Heavy criticism of Baker proposals

By John Clare, Education Correspondent

Head teachers warned the Government yesterday that the teaching profession could revolt against its plans for reforming schools.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT), said: "I will not go so far as to say that teachers will refuse to implement the reforms."

"But they are so hostile to the Government's plans that they will not give them their professional commitment without that the Government can do nothing."

Mr Hart went on to announce his own union's hostile response to the consultation papers published last month by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

After a two-day meeting of its national council, the NAHT, which represents three-quarters of all heads, voted to reject the most significant of Mr Baker's proposals and to criticize the rest.

Mr Baker will therefore be able to draw little comfort from the first detailed reaction to his radical proposals. The NAHT is a union he has always been keen to woo, and the response of the big teachers' unions is likely to be even harsher.

"The Government must take our objections on board," Mr Hart said. "There is no point in trying to ram through policies without our support. It is our members who actually run the schools."

The association said that the Government's plans for a national curriculum, accom-

panied by national tests for all pupils at the ages of seven, 11 and 14 would put schools in a centralized straitjacket as well as placing draconian powers in the hands of the secretary of state.

These powers "could well undermine the professional status of teachers and sound the death-knell of teacher professionalism".

It described the proposed national curriculum as too prescriptive and claimed that it would squeeze out essential areas such as careers, health and social education.

National tests would lead to a league-table mentality in which classes and schools would be compared with each other with up to 50 per cent of pupils being labelled as failures.

The Government had said nothing about the extra resources that would be required to teach modern languages and science to all pupils up to the age of 16, as the national curriculum had suggested.

The association estimates that another 4,000 teachers will be needed.

It also rejected the Government's proposals to allow some schools to opt out of local authority control, claiming that these were designed to benefit schools in leafy lanes and middle-class areas.

It even condemned plans, which it had previously welcomed, for giving schools greater financial autonomy.

None of the 20 or so pilot schemes being run by local authorities had produced an acceptable budgetary formula.

Mr Hart: Head teachers would not break the law.

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Yorkshire miners to ban overtime

By Roland Rudd

Yorkshire's 34,000 miners will start an indefinite overtime ban from Monday, September 14, until Mr Ted Scott, the dismissed NUM secretary from Sillingfleet pit, is reinstated.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, yesterday warned British Coal that if it did not accept his amendments to the disciplinary code, industrial action by all the NUM's 100,000 members would be "inevitable".

The Yorkshire decision to impose the overtime ban was taken on Wednesday night by the joint north and south area panels, an unofficial group of

representatives from Yorkshire's 60 branches.

British Coal described the panels as the "union of undemocratic mineworkers" and said the branch meetings were attended by only 5 to 10 per cent of the membership.

Mr Scargill held talks in London yesterday with Acas, the conciliation service. Afterwards, he blamed the "industrial anarchy" which was beginning to sweep the pits on the coal board's mishandling of the disciplinary code issue.

Mr Scargill said the board could immediately resolve the dispute if it accepted his five amendments.

Code of practice, page 2

Science plea for boost in research

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Increased spending and moral support to end the decline in morale amongst scientists at universities and research institutes was urged yesterday by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

A letter from the association to Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave a cautious welcome to the introduction of the Advisory Council on Science and Technology (Acost), which starts work next month on setting national policies and priorities for research and development.

However, the association warned that the Government could only expect the support of the scientific community if the new arrangements led to changes in those factors which had caused such a decline in morale in recent years.

"In this respect, the Government's recent refusal to provide more than minimal funding for the British space programme has done little to engender confidence", the letter said.

It was signed by five distinguished scientists, Sir Kenneth Durham, president of the association, Sir Walter Bod-

Association reports, page 4

mer, president-elect, Dr Malcolm Frazer, chairman of council, and Lord Dainton and Professor Jeffery Thompson, both vice-presidents.

They said the Government must provide additional resources for research and development, and demonstrate genuine support for science and technology at the highest level. "The Prime Minister must chair Acost frequently", the letter said.

Sir Kenneth said that in the division between research and development, industry spent 80 per cent of its finance on development activities. There were new areas of basic science opening up that industry could not support.

He called for a more flexible system of providing new funds for research, instead of cutting other projects to obtain the necessary money.

Sir Kenneth was sceptical about the advisory committee's ability to cope with the pressures of departments such as the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and the Treasury on the allocation of research and development funds.

A report by Professor Keith Pavitt and Dr Pari Patel, of the science policy research unit at Sussex University, said that Britain's poor level of spending on civil research and development reflected the low amount of work funded by industry in comparison with foreign competitors.

They said that the unwillingness or inability of British firms to commit the same proportion of resources or effort to research and development was reflected in declining exports and a widening balance of trade.

Taste of power for tea-drinking brigade



Shareholder Mrs Lucie Lockwood preparing for the fray.

All gas and go over Sir Ian

By Brian James

Towards the end of lives spent in the belief that gas was merely something you put the kettle on, several thousand elderly Britons yesterday discovered that gas was also something that could inflate each with a quite delicious sense of power.

Nearly 3,000 ordinary men and women, in that uniform of the prudent, pinafore frocks and khaki car coats, sat in the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, and allowed themselves to be wooed by the powerful.

Last year in their millions they took a few pounds out of the Post Office and became, typically for the first time in

AGM details, page 21

their lives, shareholders, by buying a stake in the privatised British Gas.

At yesterday's AGM they discovered that shares gave them a vote and therefore an important say.

The issue, of course, was the attempt by Sheffield steelmasters to work on to the British Gas Board the indomitable Sir Ian MacGregor — he of the miners' strike — as a sort of fifth column in the gas industry's fight to cut prices charged for factory gas.

British Gas were horrified at the suggestion and fought a cunning fight to win the hearts and minds of these new wielders of democratic power. The letter, containing the chairman Sir Denis Rooke's stern warning, was one weapon.

A tongue in cheek letter "introducing" Sir Ian to the shareholders was cunning to the point of cruelty. It gave Sir Ian's nationality as "British/American".

The confrontation would have been better of course if Sir Ian had been present — "I think, I understand, he is on holiday..." said Sir Denis.

Mr Philip Wright, managing director of Sheffield Forgemasters then put, surprisingly briefly, the case for Sir Ian's appointment — basically that the loss of industrial customers would continue unless British Gas's secretive pricing policy was changed.

Mr Wright then added surprisingly easily that he would surrender the opportunity for a poll vote and expressed himself content with the show of hands.

He must have guessed by the groans and shuffling what would happen: Sir Ian's case lost by about twenty to one.

Outbound Britons face chaos

By Ruth Gledhill
and Harvey Elliott

As the forecasters predict fine and sunny weather over the last summer Bank holiday of the year Britons heading abroad face a frustrating time, with Spanish air traffic controllers planning another strike and London airports preparing to handle one of their biggest departure loads of the year.

With caution born of experience, the men at the London Weather Centre are normally reluctant to predict anything other than rainfall when asked for a forecast more than 24 hours ahead.

But for the this Bank Holiday weekend they have stuck their collective necks out in an unusual and encouraging fashion.

"We expect fine, hot and sunny weather this weekend," said one forecaster.

He seemed unconcerned that almost three times the average August rainfall has fallen solidly over the past week.

With most parts of the country and many people living in them still drenched after a weekend of floods and thunderstorms followed by non-stop rainfall this week, he nevertheless argued his point.

Temperatures will rise up to 75F and Sunday and Monday

Continued on page 20, col 7

Moscow urges US to scrap warheads

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union indicated yesterday that all major obstacles to a third superpower summit would be finally removed if Washington agrees to match West Germany's initiative on the future of the 72 Pershing IIA missiles by announcing its willingness to scrap the US-owned nuclear warheads with which they are armed.

Western arms control experts said later that it was expected the Reagan Administration would agree to the Soviet demand, though further negotiation would be needed before the conditions under which it would be fulfilled became clear.

The Kremlin also hinted that if such a pledge was forthcoming from the White House, Mr Eduard Shevard-

nadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, would be sanctioned to try to agree a date for a new summit when he meets his US counterpart, Mr George Shultz, next month.

Referring to outstanding problems on the double zero option on medium and shorter range missiles that

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would remain once the Pershing issue was resolved, Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Kremlin's chief spokesman said: "Taking into account that the United States has changed its position on verification, we think all these problems can be solved by our diplomats in Geneva."

Continued on page 20, col 8

3,000 mine strikers stage sit-in

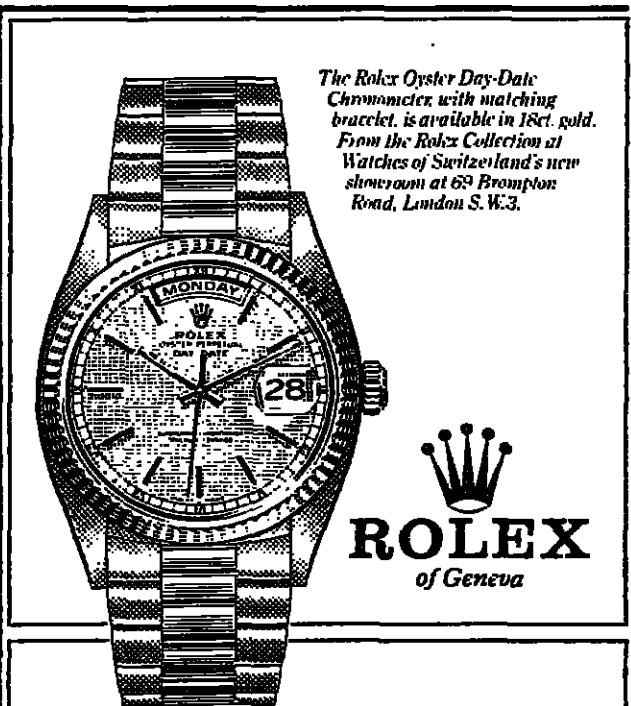
From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

Three thousand black miners staged an underground sit-in yesterday at the Anglo American Corporation's Western Deep Levels gold mine as the 18-day-old strike by the National Union of Mineworkers entered a critical new phase.

The NUM claimed two workers, possibly more, had been shot when security staff tried to force men underground "at gunpoint".

The corporation cancelled a news conference at which it was to respond to the allegations and outline its position on the union's rejection on Wednesday night of a revised pay offer by the Chamber of Mines, the employers' body.

More than 20,000 strikers on mines administered by Anglo American face dismissal within the next 24 hours unless they return to work.



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Watches of Switzerland
The watch shop

LONDON: 16 New Bond St W1; 5 New Bond St W1 (Exclusive Rolex showroom); The Swiss Centre W1, 279 Regent St W1; Time, 1 Old Bond St W1; 22 Royal Exchange BCI; 45-46 Fenchurch St EC3; Brent Cross NW4; BIRMINGHAM: 125 New St, BIRMINGHAM B1 1TH; 6 Westgate Rd, CAMBRIDGE: 15 Market Hill, MANCHESTER: 17 King St, OXFORD: 2 Cornmarket St, GLASGOW: 34 Argyle Arcade, EDINBURGH: 127 Princes St, CARDIFF: 12 High St.

Violent criminals go free

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Five hundred people sentenced to prison by the courts for violence against the person are among 3,500 to be given increased remission.

This was disclosed by the Home Office yesterday, which aims to empty police cells and reduce the jail population.

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, a Conservative MP, strongly criticized the move, but another, Mr John Wheeler, said there was no exceptional risk to the community.

Nine hundred and seventy burglars are being let out and 120 drugs offenders.

It was not known how many of the 60 sexual offenders being released are rapists. But among the rest of the 630

guilty of offences involving violence now being let out are 70 robbers.

By far the biggest category are 1,190 sentenced for theft, handling stolen goods, fraud and forgery. Those being released who were guilty of "other offences" total 590.

The latest reported figures for numbers of prisoners in police cells is 309, a reduction from 753 at the end of July. The intention is to cease using police cells for convicted offenders by the end of next week.

The removal of remand prisoners from police cells was one of the aims of the early releases announced by Mr

Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary. The period of remission for good behaviour was increased from one third to a half for prisoners serving sentences of 12 months or less.

Mr Dickens, MP for Saddleborough, said a year might have been too short a sentence for many of the offenders anyway, without giving them increased remission.

But Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Westminster North and chairman of the All Party Penal Affairs Group in Parliament, said that of the approximately 3,500 prisoners over 200 had been sentenced for property crimes.

Raffles 'the Rat' with a taste for Country Life

By Ruth Gledhill

A Raffles-style burglar who carefully selected his upper-crust victims from *Country Life* and reference libraries, was jailed for eight years yesterday.

Brian Reddington, known in the underworld as "Reggie the Rat", was jailed for eight years yesterday.

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Reddington, aged 51, picked the locks using tools made in a workshop at his home and took gold, silverware, antiques, Chinese silk carpets, paintings and jewellery from more than 1,500 homes between 1982 and 1985.

Among the homes raided by the pair were those of Sir Ranulph Bacon,

the former commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; Shaw Taylor, presenter of the television programme *Police 5*; one of Mrs Thatcher's script writers who does not wish to be named; Mr Freddie Young, the Oscar-winning film cameraman; Mr Fredrick Delfe, former head of the London Fire Brigade; Mr Martin Laing, chairman of Brentford Football Club, two foreign diplomats and three policemen.

But greed finally got the better of the short, stocky, balding former locksmith, described in court as a "skilful and professional burglar."

His downfall came when his accomplice Crowhurst discovered he had received a mere fraction of the haul and told all to police.

The court heard that he had been "ripped off". Crowhurst, wearing a smart tweed jacket, pleaded guilty to conspiracy to burglar. His former accomplice in the dock drew a finger across his throat as he was sentenced to three years.

When police raided Reddington's £200,000 period country cottage in Storrington, Sussex where he lived under the pseudonym of Mr Johnson, they discovered an "Aladdin's Cave" with more than 1,500 stolen items including carpets piled three deep on the floor with one covering a table; stolen shirts, coats and shoes hanging in the wardrobes; clocks on the mantelpiece and porcelain and solid silver in cupboards and on shelves.

Reddington did his own acid and



Victims' fund tops £250,000

By David Sapsted

The Hungerford tragedy appeal fund reached £250,000 last night. Donations during the day, including a cheque for a substantial but undisclosed amount from the Queen, totalled £280,000, a record since the fund was set up a week earlier.

In a message to Hungerford's Mayor, Mr Roy Tarry, the Queen's private secretary, Sir William Heseltine, said: "The Queen was shocked by the tragic events in Hungerford and feels deeply for the distress of the bereaved families."

Three funerals were held yesterday for victims of the massacre.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, was among mourners at the funeral of PC Roger Brereton.

The other funerals were for Mr Marcus Edwards, a taxi driver, and 34-year-old Mr Ian Playle.

Ryan's obsession, page 3

Degree course vacancies

Today The Times Degree Course Vacancies Service covers university and polytechnic vacancies in the physical sciences. Page 27

Ladbroke win

Pretax profits jumped by 81 per cent to £55.2 million at Ladbroke, the betting shop to hotel group, in the half year to June. Page 21

Croker attack

Ted Croker, the secretary of the FA, attacks the Prime Minister for her lack of understanding of professional football in the latest extract from his autobiography. Page 28

Portfolio Gold

There were two winners of the Times Portfolio Gold competition yesterday who share the daily prize of £4,000. Details, page 3. Portfolio list, page 25.

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The Hungerford murderer was 'an accident waiting to happen' say police

Ryan spent final days obsessed by his shooting

By David Sapsted, Howard Foster and Michael McCarthy

Guns, the main interest of Michael Ryan, the Hungerford mass killer, became a morbid obsession in the last month of his life.

An analysis of the final weeks of the murderer of 16 people shows a sudden and dramatic increase in his already keen enthusiasm for firearms.

After a period of months in which he did not shoot, Ryan quit work on July 9, and although neighbours noted no outward difference in his solitary behaviour — he continued to walk his dog and nod hello — there was a steep upward curve in his passion for guns and a qualitative change in the nature of the weapons he sought out.

Within a month, he had joined a new gun club, was shooting virtually every other day, and, more important, from being for years an owner of shotguns and collector of antique weaponry, had become the proud possessor of first one, then another, semi-automatic standard-issue army rifles — weapons of a quite different order of deadliness.

These, the Chinese-made Kalashnikov AK47 assault rifle and the American M1 Carbine, were the guns he used in his rampage through Hungerford's streets last Wednesday.

"He had become an accident waiting to happen", a

police source connected with the inquiry said yesterday.

As a young man who led a fantasy life on several levels and had great difficulty in forming relationships with women, his chance encounter with Mrs Susan Godfrey in the glades of Savernake forest was what sufficed to precipitate the accident.

When, in whatever way, that encounter went disastrously wrong, Ryan did not simply shoot Mrs Godfrey; he pumped 15 bullets into her, one after another, indicating a perverse thrill in the use of the weapon far beyond what was necessary to kill. How he had reached that state of mind may be indicated by the packed shooting timetable of his final weeks.

From April 7 to July 9 Ryan worked as a general labourer on the Newbury community programme for the long-term unemployed, run by the Manpower Services Commission, and during this time was a member of the Dunmore Gun Club in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, but for the past two months at least, he did not shoot at the club.

Things changed after he left his job. On July 13 he joined the Tunnel Rifle and Pistol Club in Devizes, Wiltshire, paying the £50 fee with his Barclaycard. On July 15, he bought his Kalashnikov from a gun shop in the Wiltshire town of Westbury, for £295.



PC Roger Brereton's widow Elizabeth and her son Paul leaving St Mary's Church yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris)

On July 23, and again on July 26 he used it on the club's ranges, "zeroing-in" the sights.

His shooting then became fast and furious.

He shot again on August 2, 4 and 6, when he bought some more 7.62mm cartridges for the weapon.

On August 8 he shot once more, and, as if one semi-automatic rifle were not enough, he bought, at the Devizes club a US Second World War M1 Carbine, paying £150 cash.

On August 10 he shot at the club and yet again on August 12, this time buying a box of 30 cartridges for the M1. His

final shooting session at Devizes was on August 18, the afternoon before the killing.

Between November 1979 and March 1980, Ryan assisted in the grounds at Downe House School and Mr Fred Haynes, the gardener, remembers Ryan well.

"He always brought a different gun with him to work.

At lunch times he would go off into the grounds and shoot anything he could", he said.

"He once shot a green woodpecker which the rest of us found very offensive. When I heard about the shooting in Hungerford, ironically he was the first person I thought of."

Spectrum, page 10

Hurd joins in tribute to officer who died

By Andrew Morgan

A biting wind cut the village of Shaw, near Newbury, yesterday as PC Roger Brereton, the officer Michael Ryan shot in the back, was given full police honours at his funeral.

The wind ruffled the Thames Valley police flag draping his coffin, with the inscription: *PC Roger Brereton (Let there be peace in the Thames Valley)*.

Four hundred mourners, including 250 police officers, attended the service at the Church of St Mary, Shawcum-Donington. Among them were Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary and Mr Peter Imbert, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

PC Brereton's widow, Elizabeth, and their two sons, Sean, aged 18, and Paul, aged 16, held tightly to other relatives.

The Rev John Blick, rector of St Mary's, chose the lesson from John 15: "There is no greater love than this, that a man should lay down his life for his friend."

● The funerals of two of Ryan's other victims were also held yesterday. About 300 mourners filled the Methodist church in Hungerford for the funeral of Mr Marcus Bernard, the taxi driver who was shot and killed in his cab just fifty yards from his home where his wife, Jenny, nursed their son, Jo. His widow carried the baby, now five weeks old, throughout the service.

At Newbury Baptist Church, the funeral was held of the town's magistrate, chief clerk, Mr Ian Playle, aged 34, who died 48 hours after he was shot and gave his heart and kidneys for transplant.

Portfolio Gold—Windfall helps to buy car

Two winners share the Portfolio Gold prize of £4,000. One celebrated his win on holiday in Ireland while the other planned to spend the windfall on buying a new car.

Mrs Norah Kynaston, a retired personal assistant, of Kingston Lane, Teddington, west London, said most of the money would go towards replacing the family car.

The other winner, Mr Nigel Tomkins, of Bristol, was on holiday in southern Ireland when he claimed his prize.

Readers wishing to play the Portfolio Gold competition can obtain a card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

Portfolio Gold,
The Times,
Blackburn,
BB1 6AJ.

Riding hat failed to save girl

A hard hat failed to save a teenage groom who was killed when a horse collapsed and died on top of her, an inquest heard yesterday.

The protective helmet worn by Jennifer Squelch, aged 18, could not prevent her sustaining severe head injuries.

Miss Squelch, of Sidney Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey was riding the 16-hand gelding in Clockhouse Lane West, Virginia Water. The horse suffered a heart attack and fell on to the road with Miss Squelch still in the saddle, the inquest at Chertsey was told.

Dr Patrick Bennett, the assistant Surrey coroner, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

Smoking golfer's cash crisis

By Kerry Gill

A student golfer who has been told her bursary will be withdrawn if she continues to smoke, has won backing from a pro-smoking group.

Miss Karen Fitzgerald, aged 18, must give up the habit or Stirling University will cancel the annual £1,000 she was awarded by its bursary committee.

The bursary was granted because of Miss Fitzgerald's outstanding golf. She is currently competing in the British Women's Stroke Play Championship at Ipswich.

Yesterday, Mr Stephen Eyres director of Forest, the organization which campaigns for the freedom to enjoy smoking tobacco, said he had written to Professor John Forty, the principal of Stirling University, accusing the bursary committee of "blatant discrimination".

He said Forest would raise an equivalent amount of money under a "freedom of choice bursary" if the committee withdrew its grant.

Mr Eyres said: "We have laws against racism and sexual discrimination but apparently bodies like Stirling University can practice discrimination against smokers without inhibition."

Karen, who is studying accountancy, smokes 20 cigarettes a day and spends about £350 a year on them. She has been told that she does not spend enough time with the university's fitness training programme and the committee felt this was something to do with her habit.

Miss Fitzgerald's course is due to last another three years. She said if she was to give up smoking it would be her choice, she would not be forced. Eleven students at the university receive sporting bursaries and are expected to take part in the fitness programme.

● Health warnings should be included in programme titles before or after televised events sponsored by tobacco firms, says a report published today by the North Western regional health authority. The authority also says tobacco firms should not be able to use logos and colours on scenery boards which match those of their products.

Three are accused of selling steroids

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Three people are to appear in court charged with selling anabolic steroids, the muscle-building drug, without a doctor's prescription, the first such case to be brought in Britain.

Ian Tomlinson, Michael Claxton and Margaret McGrath, trading as Advanced Sport, will be charged with conspiring to evade two sections of the Medicines Act.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday: "We have several other cases in the pipeline." The legal activity reflects the growing practice of drug-taking in sport and advertising of products.

The Government is so concerned to stop drug-taking that Mr Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, and Sebastian Coe, the athlete, are preparing a plan to counter what Coe calls "the major problem facing sport in the next 20 years." Legislation may follow the report.

Much of the illegal traffic in drugs is carried out in bodybuilding and weight-training clubs, where people are highly unlikely to be tested under the Sports Council's £300,000 dope testing scheme, which is largely confined to important sports events.

The legal action to be heard on September 14 in Leicester Magistrates Court, is not believed to be related to the death in March of a bodybuilder, David Daljit Singh, of Rainham, Essex, from tumours caused by taking steroids.

At the coroner's court hearing Mr Singh's wife said her husband had taken steroids since they met three years ago, but she had no idea where he got them from. But she thought he injected himself at the gymnasium where he trained.

A spokesman for Romford Police said yesterday: "We have made no inquiries about this case at the moment. Since there was no offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act, the drugs squad have not been involved."

He said that the gymnasium concerned had a notice on the wall warning people not to take drugs. In May, 1986 the owner had handed the police a packet of drugs which had arrived from abroad.

It is difficult to charge anyone entering Britain in possession of anabolic steroids because, even if they were found by customs officers, the person could plead the legal drugs were for personal use.

Stressed doctors turn to drink and drugs

By Robert Matthews

Junior doctors are suffering unacceptably high levels of emotional distress, with up to one in four falling victim to depressive illness, according to a study by Sheffield University.

Almost a fifth of 170 first-year postgraduates who took part in the survey, published in the *British Medical Journal*, had bouts of heavy drinking, with some resorting to drugs.

Those in London's competitive teaching hospitals suffered the most stress, with poor diet and the impact on social life exacerbating the pressure.

The study found that doctors with high levels of empathy for their patients were more likely to suffer the ill-effects of stress.

Many junior doctors felt alienated from consultants, and unable to communicate their difficulties, it said.

Dr Jenny Firth-Cozens, a psychologist, who conducted the survey, said: "The problem should undoubtedly be dealt with in medical school."

She said that while some might argue for more stringent selection to ensure that only more resilient students took up medicine, empathy was an important attribute for someone entering a caring profession, although it put doctors at higher risk of ill-effects.

"The difficulties of the job at all levels should be acknowledged, and physicians should try less to heal themselves and more to heal each other", Dr Firth-Cozens said.

Villagers in 'oil' land battle

The villagers of Holme, West Yorkshire, are locked in battle over ownership of land where permission is being sought to sink a bore hole for oil.

They believe the possibility of an oil strike to be the reason behind a proposal to put the land in the hands of 11 trustees, most of them from the parish council.

The plan is said to have the support of the local Kirkstall council and Holme Valley parish council.

The parish council has claimed ownership, but Mr Arthur Qarnby, a local archi-

tect, disputes this. He says that the land, in the ancient graveyard of Holme, is owned by the people who live in the 17,000 acres designated a thousand years ago in Saxon times.

The bore hole proposal is from the Enterprise oil company, based in London, which has been carrying out surveys for the past two years.

It has applied to the Peak National Park Joint Planning Board for permission to sink the hole in a disused quarry on the moors near the village.

Mr Qarnby, whose family

has for centuries held the title of Constable of the graveyard, says that residents' rights were first recorded in 1274, and their ownership of the land was confirmed in an Act of Parliament in 1828.

Their rights include the freedom to dig for peat on a 40-acre stretch of land in the graveyard. He added: "I would have thought it would have taken an Act of Parliament to quash that."

"We have no proof but there is a lot of suspicion that the search for oil is tied up with all this."

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CEGB talks on private power stations

By Derek Harris and Robert Matthews

Privately operated power stations with an option of using cheap coal from abroad are in prospect when negotiations between the Central Electricity Generating Board and private groups are completed.

The aim is to supply electricity to the national grid on long-term contracts and in considerably larger quantities than that already bought by the board from the comparatively small number of industrial concerns with generating capacity to spare.

The total power output involved would probably be about 1.5MW which is rather more than of a nuclear reactor such as that being built at Sizewell in Suffolk.

But the move by the board also increases the prospect that some of the 12 electricity supply boards in England and Wales may put up schemes for privatization, possibly as four or so groups, with the aim of producing some electricity for themselves. If privatized in this way they would also probably want to buy electricity from private groups.

Negotiations with several private groups are at an early stage, the board said yesterday. But five groups are known to be involved, with four involving coal-fired schemes.

One previously announced plan is for a gas-fired power station in Dorset. It would have combined cycling to step up output by tapping exhaust gas heat to drive steam turbines. That would be built by John Brown Engineering, part of Trafalgar House.

Among the coal-fired plants the largest project would be on the Thames. Target production is expected to be 750MW. There are two locations planned for Wales and another for East Anglia.

There appear to be two advantages for the board in such deals. It might influence the Government when it decides on the shape of electricity privatization to keep the board intact.

But it would also mean the

board could buy electricity costing on cheaper imported coal if that, as might be expected, was the supply route chosen by the private groups. At present the board can meet up to 5 per cent of its coal needs by importing, and mainly buys from Australia.

As the coal options were being debated, Somerset County Council announced yesterday it was leading a consortium of about twenty local authorities which plans to challenge the board's proposals to build a replica of the Sizewell B pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Hinkley Point on the Somerset coast.

The council said that it would lodge a formal objection to the board's application to the Secretary of State for Energy for consent to build the PWR at the site, at which a Magnox and advanced gas-cooled reactor already exist.

This will force a public inquiry into the proposals, with the council demanding proof of the reactor's safety.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy, will define the boundaries of any such inquiry. His predecessor, Mr Peter Walker, said earlier this year that it would be "crazy" to hold another safety inquiry after Layfield.

Speaking at Hinkley Point yesterday, Mr Sam Goddard, the board's corporate director of system planning, said: "Our confidence in the safety of the PWR in the UK was thoroughly vindicated at the Sizewell inquiry after a long and rigorous examination".

The board maintains that the Hinkley Point PWR would provide an average of 10,000 jobs a year in British industry and on site over its seven-year construction period.

During construction, about £300 million is expected to be injected into the Somerset economy, Mr Goddard said.

Somerset County Council has set aside £250,000 towards the cost of the expected inquiry.

Leading article, page 13

New clash likely over child law and Press

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A fresh dispute between magistrates and the Press looks likely over the naming of children who come before the courts as victims of sexual assault or other indecent behaviour.

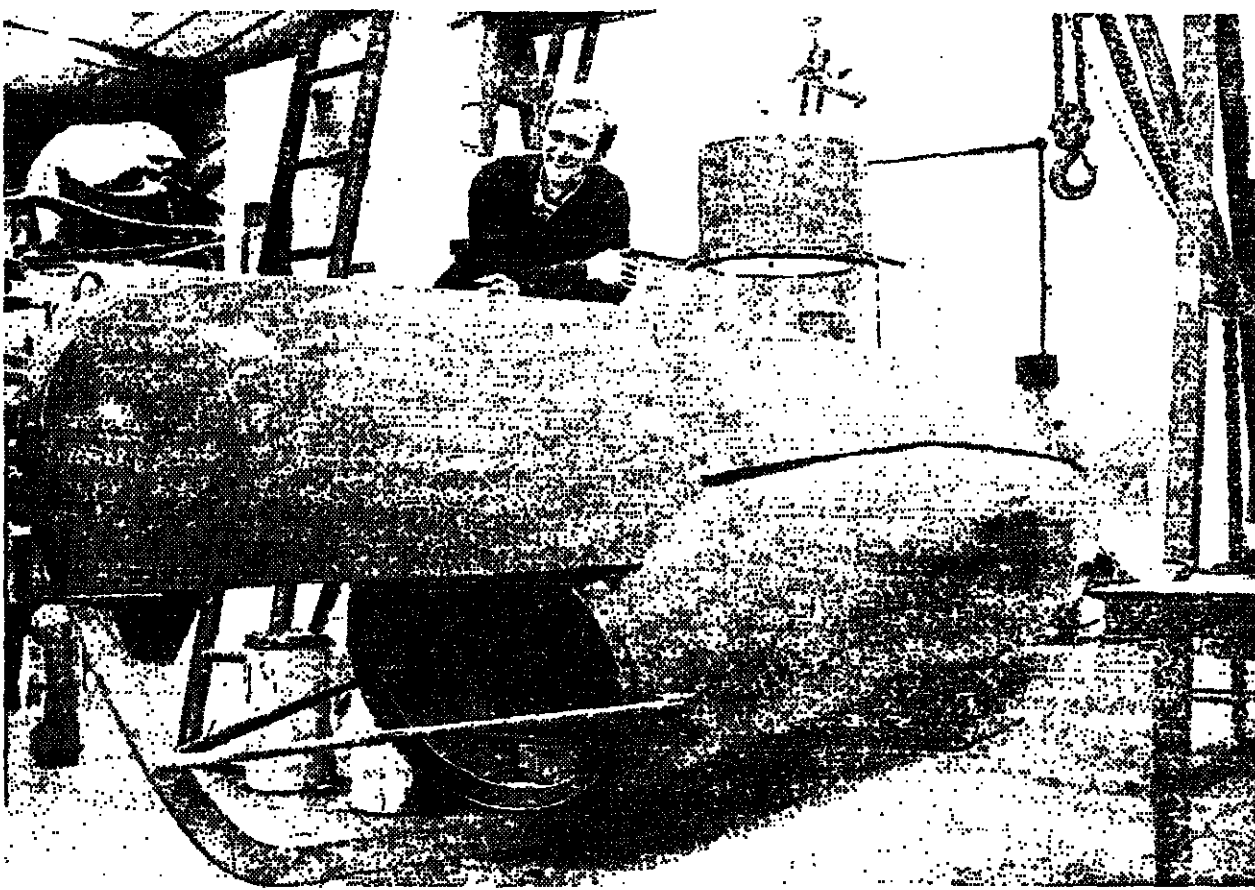
At their annual meeting in the autumn, the Magistrates' Association will debate a resolution urging legislation to prohibit "any statement in open court" which would disclose the identity of the victim unless the court specifically directs otherwise.

The move for tighter laws to prevent identification of the victims of sexual assault coincides with growing concern among the Guild of British Newspaper Editors that courts are increasingly exercising their powers too widely.

The guild has already protested to the Magistrates' Association and Justices' Clerks' Society that prohibitions on the naming of the child victims can prevent identification of the defendant, who may be the parent.

The guild is also worried that government proposals to extend anonymity in rape cases go too far.

The guild says the proposal "may place newspapers at considerable risk of incurring liability". They may report details of an alleged victim of a sexual assault, unaware that a friend of the woman has reported the crime as rape.

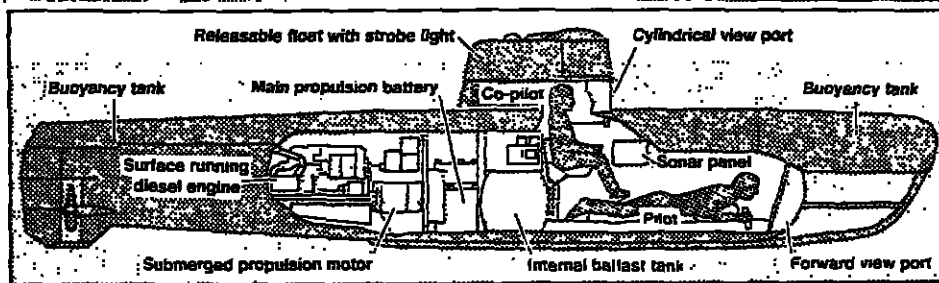


For the man who has nearly everything, this two-man midsize submarine is a snip at £60,000.

The Marlin S1 is less than one tenth of the 300 ft length of the wartime submarines on which it is modelled, but is otherwise authentic. Torpedoes, though, are not included.

Within a week the aspiring submariner should have mastered the controls and, sitting in the conning tower with a view through the periscope, be ready to plumb the depths.

Its designer Mr Paul Moorhouse (above) said the window was a great asset. Unsighted travel in a modern nuclear submarine was "an



incredible anti-climax", he said. "They are rather like a floating hotel." Mr Moorhouse previously worked for Rolls-Royce, building the power plants for nuclear submarines before moving to Plymouth to manufacture replica 1930s sports cars.

The Marlin S1 has a range up to 300 miles on the surface. Submerged, to a maximum of 300 ft, it can travel 10 miles at full speed or 15 at slow speed. It is 28 ft long and weighs 4.3 tons. There is a diesel engine and, for when submerged, a 6hp motor.

Mr Moorhouse says the submarine would be ideal for wreck-hunting, filming cables on the sea bed or as just a rich man's whim for pottering about. He plans to go into full production if the idea catches on. (Photograph: Nick Rogers).

300,000 jobs 'if councils expand'

By John Spicer
Employment Affairs Correspondent

Local authorities could create 300,000 new jobs by expanding and improving their own services, according to researchers at Leeds Polytechnic.

If they followed a pattern in drawing up "local jobs plans", which more than fifty authorities have already undertaken, and if the Government was willing to put up £1.5 billion, the jobs would be created at a net cost of about £3,000 a year each, they say.

The researchers, from the independent Charter for Jobs, say their scheme would be more cost effective than many other fiscal measures, such as tax cuts or reductions in employers' national insurance contributions.

Local jobs plans should aim at three areas, the authors say: "geographical" targeting, to create jobs in those areas with the highest incidence of unemployment; "needs" targeting, to target jobs on those areas with the most pressing need for improved local authority services (social services, housing, and environmental health); and "group" targeting, to target jobs (in the sense of matching job specifications to existing skill characteristics) on those groups most disadvantaged in the labour market.

Can Local Authorities Create Jobs? (Charter for Jobs, Southbank House, Black Prince Road, London SE1 7J; £11).

The No1 investment from the World's No1.

Lawyer's plea against double life sentence

A solicitor convicted of murdering his mistress is to appeal against the verdict.

Ian Wood, formerly of Ughill Hall, near Bradford, Sheffield, claimed throughout his trial at Sheffield Crown Court last month that he shot his mistress, Mrs Danielle Lloyd, as part of a suicide pact.

Wood, aged 37, was given a double life sentence after pleading guilty to the murder of Mrs Lloyd's daughter Stephanie, aged three, and to the attempted murder of her son Christopher, aged six. He was found guilty of murdering Mrs Lloyd, aged 38, after a jury rejected his not guilty plea.

Wood's solicitor, said yesterday: "We do not know when the appeal will be but it could be at least a year."

"It was lodged against the guilty verdict for the murder of Danielle, but I can't discuss on what grounds the appeal is being lodged."

Prisoners admitted to hospital

Health officials were called to Wakefield top security prison yesterday to find the source of a suspected outbreak of salmonella food poisoning.

The move comes after another at Edinburgh's Northern General Hospital in which two people have died.

Two prisoners have been admitted to the prison hospital and seven others have complained of symptoms which might be connected with the bacteria.

Mr Tony Fitzpatrick, the deputy governor, said yesterday: "We have been informed by outside laboratories that samples taken from two prisoners showed signs of salmonella."

He said the two were in a "fairly comfortable" condition and added: "The situation is under control. All appropriate measures are being taken."

Wakefield houses 732 prisoners including some of the most dangerous

Weekend food prices

Fresh vegetable prices cheaper after the rain

A glut of bargain-priced vegetables are unlikely this year. After poor planting and growing conditions came such humidity that some damaged crops have had to be ploughed into the fields.

Recent rain, however, has brought some benefits. Courgettes are abundant and considerably cheaper this week at 25p-45p a lb. Stick beans are improving and prices are falling to between 45p-65p a lb.

Although it has been tricky lifting potatoes in heavy downpours adequate supplies are being maintained to sell between 8p-14p a lb. Cabbages and cauliflowers are still looking good.

In the hope of a warmer Bank holiday it will be wise to get in some salads. The one dearest item this weekend will be cucumber at 45p-60p each. A crisp alternative is celery at 20p-45p a head. Tomatoes are 40p-60p a lb, with the small sweet cherry variety at 55p-90p a lb.

Rest lettuce choices are about 18p-28p and iceberg 60p-90p. For a fruit salad start with a pineapple at 70p-£1.80 or a melon at 35p-£1.50 depending on variety, using the shell as a dish.

A mango will be 50p-£1; a kiwi fruit 15p-25p; a really large nectarine 25p; peaches at

30p-45p a lb; William pears 30p-39p a lb; English victoria plums 60p-65p a lb and seedless sultana grapes 60p-90p a lb.

Bananas, oranges, grapefruit and lemons are plentiful, some soft citrus fruits are appearing and there are still a few strawberries and raspberries to add more colour.

If you are not filling your freezer with freshly picked vegetables this could be the time to stow away some fine British lamb. Quality is good just now and prices have fallen nationally by an average 7p a lb.

Butchers are usually happy to negotiate a price for whole lamb, half a carcass or bulk buys of selected cuts. Dewhurst butchers are offering whole lamb from 79p a lb.

Beef eaters will be well advised to shop around looking at quality as well as cost. While the national average price for topside is £2.18 a lb, Sainsbury is offering this cut at £1.86 a lb. Rump steak, £3.06 a lb nationally, is £2.29 at Asda. Pork and poultry remain at steady prices.

Herring is from 50p a lb upwards while white fillets and flat fish are generally down in price. Wild salmon from £5.80 a lb is reaching the end of its season.

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A 90 Day account with instant access. Withdrawals which leave a balance of at least £5,000 in your account can be made immediately without losing interest. Otherwise, you can make instant withdrawals losing only 90 days' interest on the

amount taken out, or give us 90 days' written notice and lose no interest. You can therefore get the best of both worlds: high interest with the flexibility of instant access.

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There's a monthly income option, too. Instead of keeping your interest in the account, you can have it paid monthly into your Halifax Cardcash, Instant Xtra or Paid-Up share account, or your bank - an ideal way to pay regular bills or to provide extra income to help you enjoy life to the full.

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to be invested in a Halifax 90 Day Xtra account.

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ON THE PROPOSED M40 EXTENSION, ONE CAR PHONE IS ALREADY IN USE.

A car phone is essential if you're regularly out of the office. But what if you're also regularly out of the car?

Anyone who works on either construction sites or farms often has to leave the horsepower behind and rely on shank's pony.

So how do you keep in touch with the civilised world?

British Telecom's 'Bronze' may well be just what you're looking for.

It's a car phone that doubles up as a

into a small microphone fitted to your car's sun visor. The caller's voice is relayed to you through a speaker.

In effect, you carry on your conversation as if the other person was sitting in the car beside you.

Which means you keep both hands where they should be: firmly on the wheel.

British Telecom have a range of mobile phones from small portables to more elaborate voice-activated models. Obviously, you choose the one most suited to your line of work.

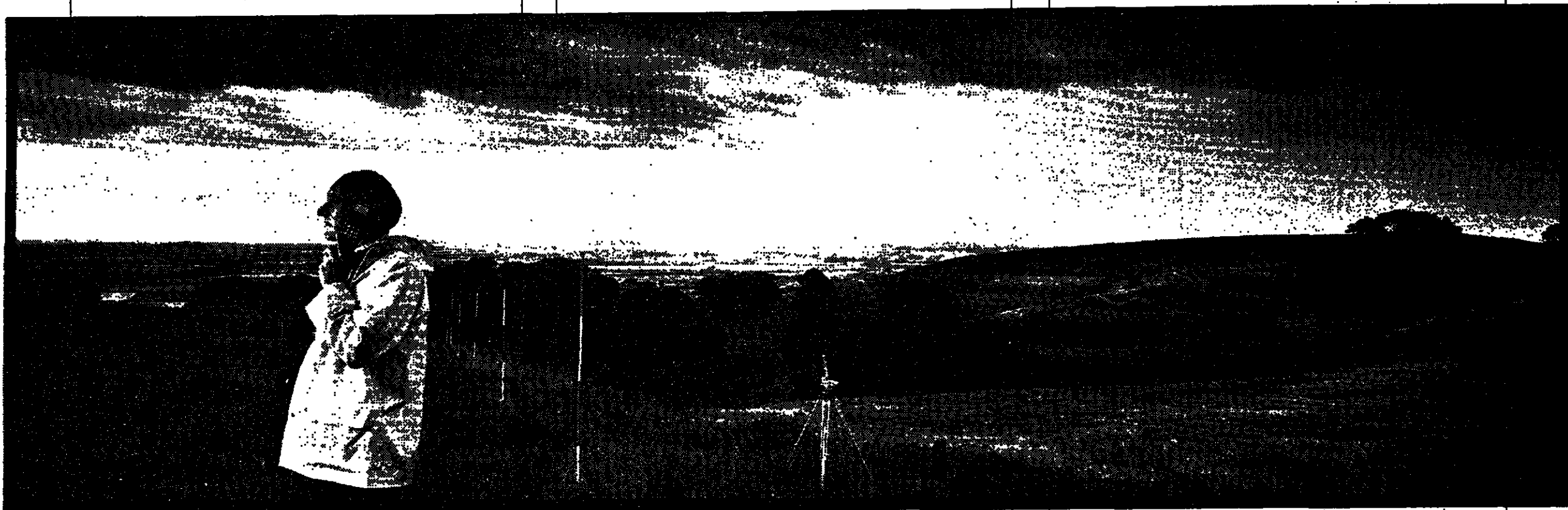
commercial centres, motorway routes and roads.

And you can dial direct to almost any number in the world.

There's also a number of advanced facilities you can take advantage of.

'Call Conferencing' links you up with two phones so that you can carry on a three party conversation. While 'Call Transfer' redirects calls to another phone if you're not available.

At British Telecom, we've been running mobile phones for over a quarter of a century. (Yes, they've been going that long.)



portable, running off its own powerful batteries.

Thanks to a unique system called VOX, which automatically cuts down on unnecessary power drain, you can have as much as 90 minutes call time before recharging.

Yet it's so light and compact, it can be effortlessly carried up the face of the highest high rise you happen to be working on.

It's also durable enough to withstand the rigours of a hastily cadged lift on a badly sprung dumper truck.

And as for the biting cold rainfall that seems to sweep endlessly across open fields: don't worry, 'Bronze' is completely showerproof.

But it's not all brawn. There are brains too.

A memory stores up to 30 numbers.

Numbers dialled are clearly shown on an illuminated display. A privacy button allows confidential conversations with anyone nearby.

And an adjustable volume control ensures your conversation won't be drowned out by the constant racket of rock crunching JCBs or cackling geese.

Finally, when you want to come in out of the cold, 'Bronze' slots easily and comfortably back into the recess in your car's dashboard.

As a safety consideration, there's also a hands free facility available.

Instead of holding the handset, you speak

So if you're rarely out in the fields but often caught up in a stream of taxi cabs, you might well be better off with one of our hand portables.

As they're compact enough to be carried around in a briefcase, you can call en-route between meetings or from trains and restaurants.

They work anywhere within the vast Cellnet system (of which more later).

Yet still provide you with a 30 memory store, illuminated display, adjustable volume control and privacy button.

There are also various facilities for you to choose from.

'Message Saver,' for instance, turns your car phone into a virtual answering machine.

An indicator on the phone lets you know if a message has been left while you've been otherwise tied up.

You then simply dial your 'Message Saver' number and the message is immediately relayed to you.

British Telecom Cellphones run on the Cellnet system.

The result of millions of pounds worth of research and development, it's the world's most advanced mobile communications network.

As such, it offers the widest cover available in the UK, including all major cities,

Being a major leader in telecommunications also means we've a reputation to keep up.

In other words, we listen to your problems to iron out any we may have.

So all our systems are thoroughly checked for efficiency and reliability.

(As we hope you can see from the examples here, they all benefit from the very latest technology.)

And our service network is second to none, with highly trained engineers at over 200 outlets throughout the land.

If you'd like to know which system would suit you best, fill in the coupon.

Or call British Telecom Cellphones free of charge on the number below. You'll find we're not just helping to build a motorway.

We're also making in-roads on car phone development.

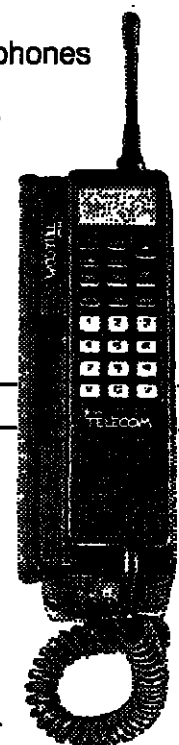
For more information on British Telecom Cellphones, (and details of our £100 off promotion on Bronze) send this coupon to Jill Ruskin, British Telecom Mobile Communications, FREEPOST, BS 3333, Bristol BS1 4YP or phone free 0800 222 655

Name _____
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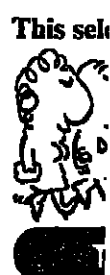
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WORLD SUMMARY

Hundreds missing in Bengal storm

Chittagong, Bangladesh (Reuter) — The Government of Bangladesh yesterday ordered the Navy to search for hundreds of fishermen missing after a storm in the Bay of Bengal. Only 20 bodies have so far been recovered.

The Navy was called in after 80 men drifted ashore and said nearly 400 trawlers were caught in the storm, which struck during the worst monsoon floods for 40 years. "We were swept overboard by strong winds before our vessels were hit by monstrous waves and sank," the officials quoted a survivor as saying.

● **PEKING:** Torrential rain sweeping across China has left more than 130 people dead or missing in recent days, official press reports said yesterday. More than 2,000 houses collapsed in Jinan, the capital of Shandong province.

Trial plea Satellite for addicts launched

Penang, Malaysia (Reuter) — The lawyer of a New Zealand mother and son on trial for their lives urged a Penang court yesterday to convict them for possession of drugs rather than trafficking. "They have been proven to be drug addicts and not traffickers. We cannot hang drug addicts," Mr Karpal Singh said.

Mrs Lorraine Cohen, aged 44, and her son Mr Aaron Shelton, aged 20, are charged with trafficking about six ounces of heroin and the law prescribes death for possession of half an ounce.

● **KUALA LUMPUR:** A petty trader was sentenced to death yesterday by the High Court in Kangar for trafficking in 1.28 pounds of cannabis. Bernama news agency said (AFP reports).

Reagan hearing 'fine'

Los Angeles (AP) — President Reagan had a thorough ear check-up on Wednesday, his doctor found no deterioration in his hearing, Mr Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said. It was "just fine".

Mr Reagan, who has suffered impaired hearing for several years since a blank cartridge was fired near his head while he was on a film set, was treated in his penthouse suite of the Century Plaza Hotel by Dr John House, an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, who the President consults regularly when in the West Coast city.

Bill to end rail strike Could do better...

Ottawa — Canada's Conservative Government yesterday introduced legislation to end a strike by nearly 50,000 railway workers that has threatened to paralyse the national economy (John Best writes).

The Bill was expected to gain speedy all-party approval, paving the way for railway operations to resume within days at the most. It was considered possible that some trains could be rolling as early as tomorrow. Negotiations to end the strike, which began on Monday, collapsed yesterday when a mediator abandoned efforts to find a settlement.

Near-miss claimed

Washington — Aeroflot has filed a complaint alleging that a near-miss incident occurred last Sunday in the vicinity of New York's John F. Kennedy airport between one of its aircraft and what it claims was a US military aircraft (Mehsin Ali writes).

The near-miss report was filed with the US Federal Aviation Administration, which is investigating it, a State Department spokeswoman said yesterday. She declined to give details of the investigation.

Gulf force decision

Italy ready to send its minesweepers

Rome (Reuter) — The Italian Cabinet yesterday agreed to send minesweepers to the Gulf if a UN ceasefire call fails to halt the Iran-Iraq war soon.

The Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, said the Cabinet, in a four-hour meeting, had agreed to give diplomatic efforts a little more time.

The Defence Minister, Signor Valerio Zanone, said no precise time limit had been set, but added: "It is a question of weeks, if not days."

Signor Andreotti has been the main architect of Italy's non-interventionist policy, saying diplomatic efforts to end the Gulf war are the best way of resolving other tensions in the region.

Italy has come under pressure to decide whether to join Britain and France in sending minesweepers to help in keeping open international shipping lanes in the Gulf, where a United States fleet is escorting American-flagged tankers.

Signor Andreotti's report to the Cabinet noted that more than a month had passed since the UN resolution calling for a ceasefire. "It is obvious that at this point one cannot wait much longer to see if it will succeed," the Foreign Minister said.

He said Italy believed that co-operation with other nations was indispensable, but "the situation must be confronted regarding both the protection of shipping and the identification and removal of mines".

Before the Cabinet meeting, Signor Andreotti spent 90 minutes with the Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Muhammad Jawad Larijani, and said that he believed Iran

was willing to adhere to the UN ceasefire call.

"Mr Larijani told me he thought the draft programme proposed by the Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, was fair," he said. "Therefore I think there has been some progress."

● **GIBRALTAR:** Four British minesweepers, the Hurworth, Brockley, Bicester and Brecon, and their support ship, the Abdiel, were due to leave for the Gulf last night, after a four-day call here for training and minor repairs (Reuter reports).

● **WASHINGTON:** A US Navy amphibious cargo ship has entered the Gulf carrying two small minesweepers and speed boats used by elite commando teams (Reuter reports).

The cargo ship, the 10,000-ton St. Louis, brought to 11 the number of US Navy ships known to be in the Gulf.

The St. Louis was carrying two speedboats operated by the SEALs, which stands for Sea, Air and Land. Each of the Navy's 1,500 SEALs is a trained paratrooper, scuba diver and demolitions expert.

Descendants of the Navy frogmen who cleared Europe's beaches for assaults during the Second World War, they are trained in sabotage, reconnaissance, infiltration and foreign languages.

In the Gulf of Oman, the aircraft carrier Ranger replaced the aircraft carrier Constellation as part of a normal rotation, a Pentagon official said.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon, citing threats of terrorism, mines, and what it called classified information, said it would begin paying "imminent danger" money to 10,000 servicemen in the area.

Deadlock in Elba jail siege over freeing of woman hostage

From A Correspondent, Rome

Inmates holding captive 21 hostages in the infirmary of the Porto Azzurro prison on the island of Elba yesterday ignored requests for the release of the only woman hostage and reportedly demanded a direct telephone link with the outside world.

On the third day of the revolt, the families and friends of the 21 hostages, many of whom have been mounting a



Signor Luciano Bueno, a jail warden who was taken as a hostage but later set free.

vigil outside the jail, urged the authorities to provide the rebels with the escape helicopter they asked for.

A similar telephoned request was reported to have been made several times yesterday morning by one of the hostages, a prison warden, Signor Cosimo Giordano. The negotiators have said they will not seriously discuss a deal until the welfare assistant, Signora Rossella Giazzi, the only woman hostage, is released.

The rebellious prisoners, five of whom are serving life sentences while the sixth is to serve various jail terms that on paper amount to more than 100 years, are armed with at least two pistols, several knives, home-made bombs and about 40 gallons of petrol and other inflammable liquids. They have threatened to carry out a massacre if they are not freed.

On Wednesday night the leader of the group, 41-year-old Mario Tuti, a neo-Fascist leader convicted of several murders, fired at least one shot at the magistrates who are negotiating for the Government when they tried to make face-to-face contact. Later, however, he agreed to release three inmates who were patients in the infirmary and a policeman who was being held hostage.



Two figures — probably hostages — standing at a window of the Porto Azzurro jail on the third day of the siege there.

Thirty-six people are believed to be locked inside the fourth-floor clinic. They are said to include nine remaining inmate-patients, the six rebels and 21 hostages, of whom 16 are prison guards and five are civilians.

Details of the siege have been fragmentary since no

reporters have been allowed inside the prison gates and all telephone calls from the infirmary must pass through the switchboard. Yesterday the negotiators appeared unwilling to agree to the demand by the inmates for a direct telephone line.

The magistrates appeared to

be trying to gain time, perhaps in the hope that disagreements might arise among the six rebels. But all the cards appear to be in the inmates' hands. The infirmary occupies the entire floor of one of the two prison buildings. With hostages lashed to the windows, a surprise attack by police com-

mandos would probably be impossible without much bloodshed.

Negotiations between the two Italian magistrates and the rebels have been carried out by a direct telephone link between the infirmary and a headquarters set up elsewhere inside the prison.

The INF arms negotiations

Kohl offer raises future of UK missiles

By Andrew McEwen
Diplomatic Correspondent

Signs that a superpower arms deal may be imminent have revived the debate over Britain's ability to keep its nuclear deterrent out of the count, once Moscow and Washington turn their attention to strategic weapons.

The focus of interest yesterday was the pivotal role played by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany in removing the main stumbling block to a treaty on global elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles.

Differences emerged between UK defence experts on whether Herr Kohl has set a precedent. Some believe that Britain will be next to find itself squeezed between superpower interests. Assuming that an intermediate nuclear forces (INF) treaty is ratified before President Reagan leaves office, his successor in the White House would be in a strong position to negotiate reduc-

tions in strategic weapons. The British Government believes that the proposals now under discussion in Geneva for 50 per cent cuts would not throw Polaris or its successor, Trident, into question.

Most Alliance MPs doubt that such reductions could be achieved without a UK contribution, while the Labour Party believes that Polaris and Trident should be negotiable immediately.

But the immediate question is whether Chancellor Kohl has set a precedent. In deciding to give up West Germany's 72 Pershing IA shorter-range missiles, provided that the superpowers scrap theirs first, Herr Kohl conceded a principle which the British, French and US governments had tried hard to defend — that so-called "third-country" systems should be left out of any superpower deal.

Mr George Robertson, Labour's deputy foreign affairs spokesman,

said: "The Germans found themselves in the firing line, not because they volunteered but because of Moscow's perception that the Pershing IAs were a threat. We could find ourselves dragged in, in a similar way."

"If Reagan gets his deal, they could move on quite easily under a new President to an agreement on strategic weapons which might take effect before Tridents were due to be delivered." This, he said, could mean that Britain would not get its Trident missiles.

Mr Denis Davies, Labour's defence spokesman, said it had been dishonest to argue that the Pershings were "third-country" missiles, because the important parts were US-controlled. "I would like to see the British strategic weapons brought into the strategic talks right away."

Dr David Owen, former leader of the Social Democratic Party, said that Washington had refused Soviet

demands for the Pershings to be taken into account precisely because of the potential repercussions. He agreed with them for the same reason. "I have always believed that Trident could become a complicating factor," he said. He foresaw a need for Britain to help bring about a superpower deal by accepting a cut from four to three nuclear-missile carrying submarines.

He argued that the UK could manage with three vessels, despite potential gaps in cover caused by refits and repairs, if it negotiated an agreement with the French Government to co-ordinate patrol cycles.

Mr John Cartwright, the SDP's defence spokesman, said of Chancellor Kohl's decision that "it does establish a precedent... but for Britain and France to be heaved into giving up their weapons is another matter."

He said that, so long as the Soviet Union had nuclear weapons targeted

on Britain, it was right that Britain should keep some targeted on the Soviet Union.

Mr Winston Churchill, Conservative MP for Daventry, said that no precedent had been set because there was no comparison between the issues involved.

The Foreign Office said that Mr Reagan, at his meeting with Mrs Thatcher at Camp David last November, had given an undertaking that the agreed priorities for arms reductions would not affect the US commitment to supply Trident.

If the superpowers made substantial reductions in their nuclear arsenals, and if there were no enhancement of Soviet defensive capability, then Britain would want to consider how it could contribute.

The Foreign Office has been careful not to specify whether 50 per cent cuts in strategic weapons would be considered "substantial".

Bonn blunts attack by SPD Reagan confident of summit

From John England, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservatives were yesterday welcomed by Herr Kohl's decision and said that removal of the Pershings after a superpower deal on medium-range missiles would mean achievement of a true double-zero position.

Herr Kohl has claimed the offer as his personal idea. He spoke to the White House about it a day or two before his announcement, but said it was not discussed in the Cabinet.

The Free Democratic Party, the Chancellor's junior partners in government who pressed him to accept the double-zero option in June, is well pleased that it has now swayed him on the Pershings.

This is yet another victory for Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the fiery leader of the Bavarian right-wing Christian Social Union (CSU), who is on holiday in Bulgaria, later yes-

terday expressed annoyance at Herr Kohl's personal initiative. In a statement issued by his party's headquarters in Munich, he said: "It is good when the Chancellor shows strength of leadership, but that must happen at the right time, over the right subject and in tune with his friends. That is evidently not in this case."

● **EAST BERLIN:** East Germany yesterday implicitly welcomed Chancellor Kohl's offer (Reuter reports). The Communist Party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, made no direct comment on his surprise statement in Bonn on Wednesday, but prominent front-page coverage of his remarks in all major newspapers made East Berlin's approval clear.

The Pershings had been expected to be a source of friction in talks between the Chancellor and Herr Erich Honecker.

The White House, despite a derisive response from Moscow to President Reagan's speech and angry denunciations by American conservatives, is confident that the latest US and West German arms control initiatives will be accepted by the Soviet Union and clear the way for a superpower treaty and summit meeting here this year.

President Reagan welcomed Chancellor Kohl's decision in Bonn to scrap West Germany's 72 Pershing IA missiles and expressed confidence that the US and Soviet Union were near a "historic agreement" on medium-range missiles. But his speech was received with coolness and disappointment by senior Moscow officials at the Soviet-American seminar in Chautauque, New York state, to whom it was addressed.

Mr Yevgeny Primakov, head of a leading Moscow

institute, said: "I waited for constructive proposals — there weren't any. I waited for a constructive tone — there wasn't any." Another member of the Communist Party Central Committee said Mr Reagan was trying to walk away from verification.

But US conservatives were furious about the speech and the earlier Washington proposal to drop the more stringent demands for on-site inspection. "It looks to me like a sell-out, like Reagan selling out his long-time supporters who never believed he would retreat," an arms control specialist at the conservative Heritage Foundation think-tank said. Mr Howard Phillips, chairman of the conservative caucus, said the "climberdown on verification is clearly another step in the direction of getting a treaty at any cost".

In Congress, conservatives

predicted a tough fight over ratification of any intermediate nuclear forces (INF) treaty. Senator Robert Dole, the Republican minority leader and a presidential candidate, said any new agreement would be worthless unless there were guarantees that the Russians would not be able to cheat. He said: "That means tough, no- loopholes verification."

But arms control advocates have praised Mr Reagan's change of heart on the inspection issue, and said liberals and Democrats would join those Republicans loyal to the President in securing the two-thirds majority needed to ratify a treaty.

The White House is likely to discount the initially hostile Kremlin response to Wednesday's speech as a predictable reaction to Mr Reagan's tough remarks on the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and aid to Nicaragua.

Police arrest Manila strike leaders

From Humphrey Hawksley
Manila

Police have arrested several of the organizers of the biggest protests against the Government since President Aquino came to power 18 months ago.

In operations throughout Manila yesterday, at least 60 people were taken into custody. About 40 of them were the trade union organizers of a national strike against increases in fuel prices which disrupted public transport throughout the country on Wednesday.

On the career which brought him back to Manila 23 years later.

And here, if anywhere, he must have experimented with the administrative ideas and methods which have so disconcerted the Moscow establishment. Would Stavropol now bear the hallmarks of early Gorbachevism? Or might it resemble a Potemkin town going to seed, protected from the worst deprivations of the Russian provinces by its now famous patron, but no longer so well cared for as it was a decade ago?

If Stavropol has received special treatment, courtesy of the Gorbachev connection, it is not immediately obvious. It has the look of an ordinary provincial town, with more greenery and more varied elevations than some. It is shabby on the fringes, dust-ridden but abounding in mud puddles. Perhaps the ubiq-

itous building work in progress is evidence of a future, Gorbachev-inspired, prosperity. It is a long way off.

It is also a paradigm of a Soviet town, sufficiently destroyed during the war, and the civil war before that, it has supplied itself with the tokens of Soviet power to fill the gaps. The red banner slogans that have vanished from Moscow, the regulation boulevards of Lenin and, at the highest point (where in another country the

who claims she was once the lover of President Marcos, the former leader of the Philippines, was under arrest yesterday after she and her husband were charged with defrauding 13 banks of about £11 million (AFP reports).

Mrs Dovie and Mr Sergio Villagran were held in lieu of \$250,000 (£155,000), said Mrs Villagran, aged 55, a former B movie actress, claimed in a book that she was President Marcos's mistress from 1968 to 1970.

● **LOS ANGELES:** A woman

Beirut youths protest over economic crisis

West Beirut — Scores of enraged youths wielding clubs and chanting "We want to eat, we want to live", burnt tyres and stoned currency exchange shops here yesterday to protest at the high cost of living and the collapse of the Lebanese pound (Juan Carlos Gumucio writes).

Lebanese and Syrian Army soldiers fired in the air as a group of unarmed demonstrators attempted to enter the building of Lebanon's Central Bank, in the commercial dis-

trict of Hamra. No one was hurt and Syrian sources said no arrests had been made.

The fresh wave of street violence was a disturbing sign of the mood in a country crippled by civil war and now trapped in its worst economic crisis. The Lebanese pound has plunged to a new low of 290 to the dollar in unofficial trading. The main cause of yesterday's violence was seen to be reports that the Government's subsidy on petrol had been cancelled.

Prosperity a distant dream in the Gorbachev heartland

From Mary Dejevsky, Stavropol

The Stavropol region was about to announce that it had brought in its millionth tonne of grain. But there was little sign of the anticipated feast in Stavropol town. It was Sunday afternoon and Stavropol was asleep.

There are only two reasons for visiting the town, situated 150 miles inland from the eastern Black Sea coast. One is the climate: it is temperate-warmer in summer than the Mediterranean — and allows two crops a year in some places. The other is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Two hours' plane journey from Moscow, 30 hours in a train, Stavropol is the Gorbachev heartland. Here is where, if the hagiography is to be believed, young Mishka spent improving hours in the city library. Here the cultivated Mikhail Sergeyevich, fresh from his law degree at Moscow University in 1955, embarked

on the career which brought him back to Moscow 23 years later.

And here, if anywhere, he must have experimented with the administrative ideas and methods which have so disconcerted the Moscow establishment. Would Stavropol now bear the hallmarks of early Gorbachevism? Or might it resemble a Potemkin town going to seed, protected from the worst deprivations of the Russian provinces by its now famous patron, but no longer so well cared for as it was a decade ago?

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It is also a paradigm of a Soviet town, sufficiently destroyed during the war, and the civil war before that, it has supplied itself with the tokens of Soviet power to fill the gaps. The red banner slogans that have vanished from Moscow, the regulation boulevards of Lenin and, at the highest point (where in another country the

cathedral would stand), the imposing rectangular building of the regional party committee, the *Ermitazh* that was once Mr Gorbachev's flatland, presiding over a vast parade ground.

The statue of Lenin in front of the party building is such a cliché that you barely notice it.

Here and there on the long, winding "main street" are flashes of Gorbachevism: the voluntary organization to combat alcoholism has a well-established office with a well-polished brass plate. A notice board set up prominently proclaims the hidden costs of drinking: fines of at least 20 rubles (£20) for being drunk in public. Another 20 rubles for the services of the sobering-up station. One hundred rubles or so in annual bonuses you will lose for taking time off work. The list goes on. And there are photographs of some of the guilty.

Here, if you look for them,

are a few small cafés and restaurants tucked away in cellars, making their contribution to the services sector in Stavropol. A pancake café, a restaurant serving spicy Caucasian lamb casserole in earthenware pots — but only until the bread runs out — and the first in a pioneering chain of self-service cafés to be extended nationwide.

Stavropol has co-operative food shops, too. But they are few and far between and give the impression of an idea that has aged before its time.

For Stavropol, it appears, the co-operative concept, which is gradually bringing brighter shopping to Moscow and other cities, has already lost its lustre.

For the centre of one of the richest farming regions in the country, Stavropol town is poor. The variety of produce at the collective farm market in midsummer is no better than

in Moscow — more melons, more grapes, but no better quality even though it is grown locally. The concrete and glass market building is barely half occupied.

Outside town, a transitional region of single-storey wooden houses with luxuriant gardens and fruit trees gradually gives way to the golden grain and maize fields on which Stavropol's farming reputation rests. But the harvesting, here at least, has been patchy. The combines have produced loose, untidy sheaves. Rusting machinery stands idle in the sunshine. Monday afternoon in harvest time and fields have been left with the grain only half gathered and no sign that work is to be resumed.

The following day the announcement was made, with fanfares, on national television news: Stavropol region has delivered its millionth tonne of grain to the state. It must have been a stretch.

Nicaragua says aid to Contras violates spirit of peace deal

From David Gollob, Managua

Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister of Nicaragua, has angrily accused President Reagan of violating the spirit of the Central American peace agreement by pledging continuing support for the Contra rebels.

The minister said of Mr Reagan: "He says he is interested in peace. He continues to make war. Let him put his money where his mouth is."

The Nicaraguan protest came as the President prepared to meet Contra leaders in Los Angeles last night, amid expectations that he would use the occasion to launch an appeal for renewed congressional funding for the rebel war effort.

A peace agreement signed by five Central American presidents in Guatemala on August 7 exhorts the United States to end support for the Contras, provided that the Sandinista Government here simultaneously restores the democratic freedom that was suspended under a state of emergency.

Mr Reagan, in a speech carried on a Contra radio station this week, cast doubts

over Managua's willingness to comply with the peace plan, and vowed to support the Contras "until basic liberties are guaranteed".

Father d'Escoto said of the speech: "I think it is a shame

Tegucigalpa (Reuters) - The Honduran armed forces said last night they had uncovered a left-wing scheme to destabilize the country.

Four people arrested in connection with a bombing earlier this month - which wounded 12 people, including six US soldiers - had revealed "a dangerous plan of internal destabilization", to be carried out by "other subversive and terrorist acts in our country, fulfilling orders given by national organizations linked to the international left".

that he would stoop so low to utilize the channel of communications of terrorists to convey a message of death and distrust."

The Minister claimed that his Government had already begun to comply with the peace plan, by forming a National Commission of Re-

conciliation and Dialogue to supervise its implementation, and by permitting the return of three priests banished for alleged anti-Government activities. But he said that further concessions, such as allowing a banned church radio station and an opposition newspaper to reopen, would depend on moves by "the other side".

Father d'Escoto added: "There is no commitment if things don't happen simultaneously. One of the things that has to happen simultaneously is the cessation of aid (to the Contras). We are fulfilling everything on our part."

"If he (President Reagan) is really interested in aiding, I hope he aids the people of Nicaragua. But you do not aid by sending bullets. You don't aid by prolonging the agony of the country."

"If it is only his 'freedom-fighters' that he wants to aid, he can buy them houses in Miami and they can retire happily ever after. We are not against aid. We are against this hypocritical camouflaging of aid in the garment of benevolence."

Check on Australian meat



A technical assistant at a state chemical laboratory in Sydney, Ms Sandra Day, carrying out tests yesterday on meat samples, amid fears on world markets that Australian beef is chemically contaminated. Mr Lester Crawford, associate administrator of the US Agriculture Department's food safety and inspection service, said that the US may

tighten scrutiny of imported meat after repeatedly detecting excessive levels of banned pesticides in Australian beef samples this year (Reuters reports from Washington). Mr Crawford said the US is particularly concerned about the discovery of the pesticides DDT and Dieldrin in Australian beef. Both pesticides have been banned for years in the US.

Two senators bow out of the race for White House

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Two prominent presidential hopefuls, Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, have decided not to launch bids for the White House, with Mr Nunn declaring that the strains on his family would be too great and Mr Laxalt citing money problems.

Mr Nunn, aged 48, the Democratic chairman of the powerful armed services committee, a job he has long coveted, said his congressional responsibilities weighed heavily in his decision and "with a son in high school and a daughter in college I am also concerned about the impact of a presidential campaign on my family".

Political associates say Mr Nunn was also concerned about losing his leadership position in the Senate if he ran for the White House. In announcing his decision, he said he was surprised that none of the campaigns of the seven announced Democratic presidential contenders had yet taken shape.

Mr Laxalt, aged 65, a conservative Republican and close friend of President Reagan for 20 years, said he had so far raised less than half the \$2 million (\$1.2 million) he wanted to raise by October 1 and he would not "embark on a campaign that would have led us into a financial black hole".

Mr Laxalt had presented himself as the true ideological successor to Mr Reagan, but of late it has become clear that important conservative Republican groups are gathering increasingly around Representative Jack Kemp of New York state.

Close allies of Mr Laxalt said he had not properly

understood the drudgery of the presidential campaign trail and had appeared to lose interest. He remained at his mountain retreat in Nevada yesterday, but had issued a statement earlier saying: "We are a family of modest economic means." While the political response to his candidacy was encouraging, "the financial outlook was not so bright".

He added that, as chairman of Mr Reagan's three presidential campaigns, he had learnt to be realistic about political fund-raising. "A careful and realistic assessment of our financial situation caused me to do what I think is right for the Laxalt family," Mr Laxalt, a senator for 12 years, had not formally declared his candidacy.

The main beneficiary of his decision not to run is likely to be Mr Kemp. However, his removal from the race is unlikely to have any dramatic impact.

An opinion poll last month showed that only 1 per cent of Republican primary voters favoured him, putting him way behind the six other principal Republican Party contenders.

Senator Laxalt: need to raise more campaign funds.

Wedding massacre man shot

Delhi (Reuters) - Indian police in the Punjab yesterday shot dead the leader of a Sikh extremist group believed to have killed six relatives of the Indian Home Minister, Mr Bura Singh, at a village wedding earlier this month, the Press Trust of India said.

It said that Gurmit Singh was killed by a police patrol after a shoot-out near the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Church vote

Stockholm (AP) - The governing body of the Church of Sweden has voted to resist a Government proposal aimed at breaking the 460-year bond between the Lutheran Church and the State.

Roof protest

Paris (Reuters) - Four hundred union militants from the Renault car plant staged a rooftop protest at the Paris Opera against plans to change the state-owned firm's status to a limited company.

Exports move

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - Israel, in a policy reversal, has decided to let Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip export farm produce directly to the EEC.

Zaireans flee

Kampala (Reuters) - Refugees fleeing fighting in eastern Zaire are pouring across the border into Uganda, UN refugee officials said.

Palace attack

Tokyo (Reuters) - At least five homemade rockets were fired at the Imperial Palace here, without damage or injury.

Russian Aids

Moscow (AP) - The Soviet Union has found the Aids virus in 102 of more than one million people checked, *Truth* newspaper said.

Easy meat

Munich (Reuters) - An East German engineer used meat hooks to scale a border fence and flee safely to West Germany, police said.

White toll rises in Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath Harare

Tragedy again struck Zimbabwe's embattled whites in the western province of Matabeleland, where a Mr John Norvall, aged 53, yesterday became the eighth white farmer to be killed since anti-government violence flared up in May after an 18-month lull.

He was the 50th victim of the region's guerrilla violence since April, 1981.

A descendant of early Rhodesian pioneers who settled in the spiky Matabeleland bush in the 1890s, he was cut down in a hail of guerrilla fire and died instantly.

Friends of the family said Mr Norvall had driven out soon after dawn to inspect a cattle paddock. An unknown number of guerrillas opened fire on him at a spot where a road narrows on his farm, New Cross, 30 miles north of Bulawayo, and he was forced to slow down.

Sources said the circumstances of his death were similar to those surrounding the murders on Tuesday of last week of Mr Andy MacDonald, another popular member of the Matabeleland farming community, and his wife, Nettie, who were shot near their smallholding at Figtree, just west of Bulawayo.

Mr Norvall's wife, Jennifer, was told of the murder in Harare, where she was attending an agricultural show.

The Matabeleland "war" began in April, 1981, soon after Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, dismissed Mr Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the Ndebele-based Zapu party, from his Cabinet.

The increase in guerrilla violence comes after the collapse of attempts to unite Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party with Zapu. Mr Nkomo's party denounced the guerrillas, but the "dissidents" make clear their support for Zapu. They have said in messages left at the scene of attacks that they will regard their "liberation struggle" as over only when the last white farmer has been driven from the land.

Second electoral blow for NZ opposition

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand's opposition National Party was in disarray last night after the loss of the Manawatu seat meant that the party's finance spokesman, Mr Michael Cox, was ousted from Parliament.

Special votes, counted yesterday, turned Mr Cox's election-night majority of 33 into a loss of 126 and boosted the Labour Party's majority still further following the turnaround in the Wairarapa seat the previous day.

National won Wairarapa on election night with a majority of 65 votes, but Labour took it back with a majority of seven, the narrowest margin in recent electoral history. This has increased Labour's parliamentary majority from 15 seats on election night to 19.

National is seeking a judicial recount in the Wairarapa seat.

Mr Jim Bolger, the National Party leader, now faces a problem on his front bench. Mr Cox took over from Mr George Gair, the party deputy leader, as finance spokesman during the election campaign. Mr Bolger was expected to confirm him as the senior finance spokesman in a front-bench reshuffle next month. But with Mr Cox gone, Mr Bolger now has to make his most strategic appointment with no obvious successor for the post.

The former party leader, Sir Robert Muldoon, who is seen as wanting his old finance job back, would not be drawn into specific comment.

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Family

Michael Hamlyn Jaffna

of hammers, the curved streets of the town and the sound of the sea.

Security

armed troops patrolling the district of Kandy in an attempt to suppress after an attack on a temple and 55 people dead and 55 injured.

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Ingrave stamp

London (NT) - The Department of the Post Office has announced that it will issue a postage stamp to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of the English engraver, Thomas Bewick.

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Peace rekindles hope in northern Sri Lanka

Tamils back to business as usual amid the ruins

From Michael Hamlyn
Jaffna

The noise of hammers rings through the ruined streets of Jaffna. Peace has come and the Tamil inhabitants of the town are anxious to return to business.

A month ago the Grand Bazaar was deserted. The buses — when they ran — had abandoned the bus stand, for it was too close to the old Dutch fort where the Sri Lankan Army camped behind their sandbagged gun emplacements. People stayed at home as much as possible, taking to their underground shelters whenever the fighting became too intense.

Now the trading instincts of the Jaffna Tamils have resurfaced after years of depression during the ethnic conflict. Mr S.T. Shanmuganathan, looking round his

gutted grocery store, said: "This place was bombed and burnt on May 27. There was six lakhs (unit of 100,000 rupees) of goods stored here (worth around £15,000). It was all burnt."

On the day of the blast, the Sri Lankan Army began its "Operation Liberation" to recapture the Jaffna peninsula in the north of the island from the control of rebels belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

A faint break-out was made by the Jaffna fort garrison to pin down as many Tiger guerrillas as possible while the main operation continued in the north-eastern part of the peninsula. But even though it was only a mock manoeuvre, it caused much damage in the streets around the fort. But the signing of the peace

agreement between Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, which ended the conflict and brought about the disarming of the Tigers, has been greeted with an intense relief you could touch, and a determination by traders to get back to business.

Mr Shanmuganathan has borrowed 123,000 rupees (£3,000) to rebuild at least the front part of his store, and the carpenters, masons and plasterers are hard at work, as they are in many other shops along Hospital Road. "I will run the business," he explained, accepting further years of scrimping and saving at an age when many would be thinking of retirement. "Little by little, I will pay it all back."

When I last visited the Ashok Hotel, round the corner, it had

been wired for destruction by the rebels. The manager sat alone, alongside three enormous barrels of explosive which were linked to a detonator in a Tiger bunker some distance away. Grenades with the pins removed were held under other explosive barrels.

Today the hotel is damaged by shells from the fort, 300 yards away, and every pane of glass is shattered, but the explosives have been removed and the builders are back. The manager hopes to reopen next month to greet the expected resurgence of tourists keen to visit the new ruins.

The new spirit of hope was nowhere more in evidence than at the annual festival to honour the god Muruga, the brother of the elephant-headed Ganesha and son of Lord Shiva. For two years, the

event — when the image of the god is wheeled in procession around the Nallur temple on the outskirts of the town — did not take place because the public was so afraid of what might happen. Last year it was held amid a fragile peace under the Tigers' control.

This year tens of thousands of Hindus packed the narrow streets around the temple, cheerfully giving thanks to the town's presiding deity. They swarmed in dense crowds around the gaudy bazaar that had sprung up nearby. The Tigers were still present, but this time without their guns showing.

The Tigers' stall at the bazaar offered books and pamphlets, but also jam and fruit juice, and goods manufactured from local raw materials in cottage industries sponsored by the movement, such as palm straw products, candles,

and papadums. Away from the town, the farmers are glad to welcome the peace with a renewed assault on the fertile ground.

Like Mr M. Kathirivethpillai and his son Sivathasan, who gripped the red soil with their bare feet as they described the problems they had faced, their income has declined as it has become more and more difficult to get their produce to market in Colombo. Finally, their aubergine crop was ruined when they abandoned it to escape the fighting of Operation Liberation. Now they are rushing to get chillies and tobacco ready. Onion shoots as green as new grass mark the next crop for sale.

To many people, the reappearance of Jaffna vegetables in the southern markets was the first favourable sign of the peace agreement. There are also renewed opportunities for fishermen. But like Mr A. Sithiraval, from the little community of Athikovalady on the northern coast, many have lost their boats. Plenty more have been made homeless, too, as the entire stretch of coastline from Velvetthurai to Point Pedro has been reduced to rubble by the war.

Mr Sithiraval said: "We are living in a refugee camp, and all I can do is to find some day-wages helping other people mend their nets."

The fishing community is perhaps the hardest hit, and will have to depend on state or international aid to re-establish itself. A start is already being made by the Norwegian Red Cross, which plans to build 2,500 temporary shelters to house the worst affected.

Security forces on patrol in riot-hit Karachi



Heavily-armed troops patrolling the Shah Faisal district of Karachi on Wednesday in an attempt to enforce a curfew imposed after an ethnic riot left 11 people dead and 55 injured.

At least 15 more people were killed and about 100 wounded as the violence spread to other districts and rival groups fought night-long gun battles which continued yesterday (Zahid Hussain writes).

The renewed ethnic violence in Pakistan's largest city first flared on Tuesday night, when Urdu-speaking

Mohajirs clashed with the supporters of a political movement of immigrants from the northern provinces, the Punjabi-Pakistani Ittehad, over the hoisting of a flag in Shah Faisal.

The worst clashes were in the Landhi and Korangi districts in east Karachi, where five people have so far been reported killed and scores injured.

Many buses and cars were set on fire. A witness said mobs attacked houses and blocked roads in the predominantly Mohajir area. Landhi

was the scene of last month's clashes between Mohajir militants and police.

Riots spread to the volatile Liaquatabad, Gulbazar and Nazimabad districts during Wednesday night. Crowds set many vehicles on fire and put up barricades. One person was killed in clashes in Liaquatabad and three more were reported killed yesterday, including a five-year-old girl. Clashes last December between Mohajirs and Pathan immigrants from the north resulted in more than 200 deaths.

● Judge suspended: A Pakistani judge from Lahore, Mr Syed Jafri, arrested at Heathrow on Sunday for smuggling nearly 9 lb of heroin, was yesterday ordered to be suspended "with immediate effect" by the Acting Chief Justice and other judges of the Lahore High Court (Our Foreign Staff writes).

The action came after a telex from the Pakistan Embassy in London to the provincial law secretary confirming the arrest and charges.

Mrs Bandaranaike details her case against accord

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Mrs Sirima Bandaranaike, the former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, has sent a message to *The Times* opposing the terms of the agreement between the Indian and Sri Lankan Governments signed on July 29, which aims to end the island's civil war.

"President Jayewardene by entering into this accord has signed off our independence and sovereignty and allowed the country to slide into a state of chaos and anarchy," she says in the statement, written on behalf of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

Mrs Bandaranaike, now president of the party and mother of the leader of the Opposition, indicates in an accompanying letter that she was prompted to clarify her views after comments by observers that, if she had been in power, she would have signed a similar agreement. The comments were mentioned in an article in *The Times* on August 21 which was in turn quoted by two Sri Lankan newspapers.

Her statement and letter were brought to London by Dr Chanaka Amararatna, the leader of the Liberal Party, which is in alliance with the Freedom Party.

He told *The Times* that she would not have been allowed to publish her views in Sri Lanka under current censorship laws. He agreed to the

requirement that it be edited for publication.

"The accord which had obviously been hatched under a veil of secrecy and signed in haste under a nationwide curfew, (was) followed by tight press censorship, a ban on meetings and (a) military presence which prevents people

affected by it from expressing their views publicly," Mrs Bandaranaike said.

She went on: "President Jayewardene, without a mandate from the people or the Parliament, granted a licence to the Indian Government and its troops to infiltrate into our territory, interfere in our internal affairs, play adjudicator in domestic disputes between our people, supervise our election, control our foreign affairs, downplay the

Sinhalese and their language, and create a forced merger of the Northern and Eastern provinces."

She disputes the historical, moral and legal justification for merging the provinces and says that, although the Sinhalese and Muslim communities constitute 58.3 per cent of the Eastern province, they would be in a minority after the merger. The Provincial Council would be dominated by Tamils.

She points out that the accord gives the President the right to postpone the referendum which is to be held on the merger, and suggests that Indian electoral considerations could lead Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, to "use all means of persuasion to scuttle the referendum."

At the last election, held in 1977, the Freedom Party gained eight of the 168 seats, and is the largest opposition group. Mrs Bandaranaike was Prime Minister for two terms in the 1960s and 1970s. She was deprived of her civic rights from 1980, after being found guilty of abuse of power.

In January, 1986, she was given a presidential pardon, but has chosen not to avail herself of current regulations which would allow one of her MPs to give up his seat for her.

Letters, page 13

Treasury checks the post

Engravers put their personal stamp on America's mail

Washington (NYT) — The Treasury Department, concerned that unauthorized markings may have been etched secretly into the master dies from which millions of postage stamps have been printed, has begun a review of every stamp produced in the last decade.

The decision to review the stamps came after reports this month that three recently issued United States postage stamps may contain secret markings.

Linn's Stamp News, a weekly publication on stamp collecting, reported last week that a Swedish Government engraver, Mr Czeslaw Slania, who was recruited to engrave a United States stamp honouring First World War veterans, had etched his name into the grass depicted on the stamp.

Earlier this month a Star of David, invisible to the naked eye, was found etched into the die of a postage stamp issued last September to mark the 100th anniversary of Yeshiva University.

More recently, the name of a government engraver, Mr Thomas Hipshen, was found etched into a 1986 postage stamp honouring the hobby of stamp collecting, according to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the division of the Treasury Department that prints the stamps. Bureau officials said the die review may involve as many as 500 stamps and take about three months.

Mr Larry Zenker, a spokesman for the bureau, said the agency was conducting "a detailed review of the dies" to ensure "that there are no other occurrences such as this". But he said he could not confirm the report that Mr Slania had etched his name on the First World War commemorative stamp.

Mr Zenker added that there were no plans to call back the issues or re-engrave the master dies.

The Yeshiva University \$1 stamp, The Star of David is hidden just to the right of Bernard Revel's mouth.

With no changes contemplated, stamp experts say it is unlikely that the affected stamps would rise in value.

Federal regulations forbid engravers from signing their work or making other such markings, but it is uncertain whether they could face any disciplinary action.

The stamp honouring Yeshiva University bears a portrait of Bernard Revel, a long-time

president of the institution in New York City who was also head of the Rabbinical College of America. Millions of the Revel stamps have been printed, all containing the tiny, six-pointed Star of David buried in the educator's beard. It is visible with a magnifying glass just below the left side of his mouth.

After Linn's Stamp News disclosed the presence of the star, bureau officials said the marking was made by Mr Kenneth Kipperman, an engraver who has worked for the Government for about 10 years. In an apparently unrelated incident, Mr Kipperman is facing charges in connection with a threat to blow up the site of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington.

Mr Kipperman is one of 16 artisans at the bureau who are classified as bank note engravers.

Mr Slania is one of the most prominent stamp engravers in the world, according to Linn's Stamp News. In March, 1983, he produced a joint commemorative issue to mark the 200th anniversary of the signing of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and Sweden.

The periodical also said that Mr Slania had a "reputation of being a great joker". The magazine noted that a stamp he engraved for Poland in 1954 was later found to contain the names of members of his family.

Japanese rethink on defence

From David Watts, Tokyo

A revised Japanese defence strategy is likely to place more emphasis on the defence of the country itself from both land and sea assault than the security of Pacific sea lanes, according to the latest defence White Paper debated in the Diet (Parliament).

Despite Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's statements on peace and disarmament, the Soviet defence build-up in the Far East has continued unabated in both quantity and quality since Japan drew up the 1976 defence outline that has governed its military stance.

The White Paper outlines in starker terms than usual the extent to which the Japanese defence posture must change to meet the new situation, and the results of this review are expected to lead to new approaches and weapons sys-

tems, particularly in maritime anti-aircraft defences, during the 1990s.

The debate is going on against the background of the lifting in January of Japan's self-imposed limit on annual defence spending of 1 per cent of gross national product. The Government will appropriate 218 billion yen (£944 million) to defence in the budget for fiscal 1988, an increase of 6.2 per cent on the previous year.

A lump-sum allocation for each five-year defence build-up period "serves as a concrete limitation of the total defence expenditure for five years," says the White Paper, to meet criticisms that the brakes will henceforth be off increases in Japanese defence spending.

"Since improvements in a moderate military force and

determination of defence-related expenditures are administered under civilian control in accordance with the basic defence policy, this control should dispel any apprehension regarding Japan's becoming too great a military force."

There is no doubt, however, that in future Japan's defence capability will be significantly improved and more flexible.

The Defence Agency says that, since 1976, Soviet ground forces in the Far East have increased from 31 to 43 divisions, naval forces from 755 to 840 vessels and the number of combat aircraft has been increased by more than 300. The nuclear-capable forces deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East have grown to 170 SS 20 missiles and approximately 85 Tu 22 Backfire bombers from none of either weapon in 1976.

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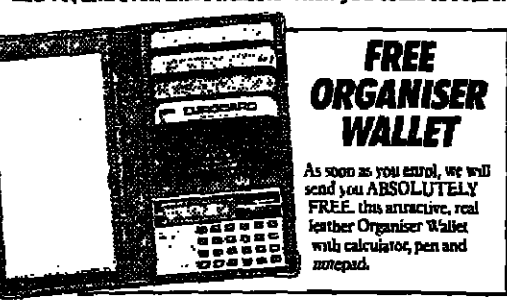
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SPECTRUM

Twinned by their anguish

As Hungerford mourns its dead, there could be lessons to be learnt from a town in California. Ivor Davis reports on a community which also suffered a day of horror from a gunman

From the counter of the Yum Yum Do-Nut Shop the view is desolate. Two forlorn palm trees tower over a 6ft-high pale blue wooden shed which looks like an abandoned outhouse. Inside the shed, on a small white table, a vase holds fresh carnations. A hand-painted sign reads "God's Altar - Throne of Grace and Peace". From a rusty wire hangs a photograph postcard showing a bird with gold feathers, scrawled in a childish hand are the words "From Mrs Huberty - Sorry".

Mrs Huberty is Etna Huberty, widow of James Oliver Huberty. At 4.20 on a hot July afternoon in 1984, her husband, a 41-year-old unemployed security guard, walked through the golden arches of McDonald's hamburger restaurant in this small town on the American side of the Mexican border only steps away from the teeming city of Tijuana. He was carrying a small arsenal of weapons - an Uzi machine gun, a 12-bore shotgun and a pistol.

One hour and 17 minutes later he fell dead from a bullet through the heart fired from 112 feet by a member of the San Diego police SWAT team. By that time the restaurant was piled high with corpses. Two dozen men, women and children lay dead; another two dozen lay bleeding and wounded.

It was the worst massacre in the history of California and today, three years later, the residents of this town are still struggling to cope with their anger and grief.

For the people of Hungerford, the lessons of San Ysidro have still to be learned. The two places would seem to have little in common. Hungerford is an established community where families have lived for generations, where people know each other and their ancestors. San Ysidro, on the other hand, some 25 miles from the rising affluence of San Diego, is populated almost entirely by first-generation Mexican Americans. It is a way-station through which pass thousands on their way from the dusty unpaved streets of Tijuana to the five and six-lane highways of the good life in Southern California.

The transition is not easy. For the white population on the receiving end of the wave of immigrants, it is sometimes a burden that is more than they can stand. Among them can stand James Huberty was such a person. His anger and jealousy over his failure to find work focused on the newcomers and finally exploded in an orgy of violence that awful afternoon. He said he was going to "get some Mexicans". He did. Of the 24 who died, almost all were Hispanics.

Three years later, the pathetic

shed of a "monument" that marks the site is all the citizens of San Ysidro have managed to agree to let stand.

It could have been worse. Alex Salomon, the 64-year-old manager of the Yum Yum Do-Nut Shop, remembers that afternoon. "They cleaned out the bodies, they took the wounded away and next morning they were ready to start serving Big Macs."

Common decency forced McDonald's to think again.

In fact the restaurant never reopened. Several months later, it was torn down. The McDonald's Corporation talked about a permanent memorial, but the wooden hut was erected by the locals. Two blocks away a new McDonald's, complete with children's playground, is now open for business.

The tragedy worsened the al-

Gunman shoots 20 dead in US restaurant

From Don Davis, Los Angeles

San Ysidro, California, is a small town of about 10,000 people, mostly Mexican American, on the border with Tijuana, Mexico. On July 18, 1984, a gunman named James Earl Ray shot and killed 20 people in a McDonald's restaurant.

The gunman, who was armed with a Uzi machine gun, a 12-bore shotgun and a pistol, walked into the restaurant and opened fire. He killed 20 people, including 15 children, and wounded another 20.

The massacre was the worst in the history of California. It was a tragedy that shocked the entire country. The gunman was identified as James Earl Ray, a man with a long criminal record.

ready fraught relations between the white and Hispanic communities in the town, crowded with fast-food restaurants, low-cost housing, cheap motels, currency exchange shops and holes in the wall selling car insurance, to gringos for the dangerous trip to Mexico.

"It's pathetic, that's what the community is angry about," notes Daniel Munoz Sr, editor of San Diego's Spanish-language newspaper, *La Prensa*. "In Mexico it's traditional to have some kind of memorial when people die like this. They don't understand why the authorities have ignored their request for one."

Violent death, the kind that comes out of the blue on a peaceful summer's day and shatters lives and expectations about one's community, is the same world over and produces similar problems for those who live through it, whether they be in San Ysidro or Hungerford.

San Diego police captain Jerry



Flashback to 1984: above, comfort for one of the survivors outside the McDonald's restaurant and (left), Ivor Davis's report in *The Times* bad. Some of them were able to discuss it with their wives or girlfriends or other policemen, and that seemed to help. Sanders himself had a daughter then aged eight months and the massacre at McDonald's continued to haunt him for months.

Sanders, a 10-year veteran of the force, was commanding the 55-man SWAT (Special Weapons And Tactics) squad that day. It was one of his sharpshooters who took Huberty down. It was he and his men who first came upon the scene of carnage in McDonald's. It was a day neither he nor his men will forget.

"It affected us all profoundly," he recalls. "We debrief after every mission, we analyse what was good about it and what we might have done better. Ours is a very diverse group and the reactions were very different. Some of the men were sitting there crying. Some were extremely quiet, inside themselves, saying nothing. A lot of them had children the same age as the children they saw lying there dead."

"I called them a few times during the next few weeks to see how they were. Some had no problems. Others said they had had a terrible feeling of helplessness out there and they felt really bad. Some of them were able to discuss it with their wives or girlfriends or other policemen, and that seemed to help. Sanders himself had a daughter then aged eight months and the massacre at McDonald's continued to haunt him for months."

Dr Alan Davidson had been a psychologist practising in San Diego for 13 years when the tragedy happened. He was called in by a television news station for his suggestions as to how the San

'I went home, picked up my little girl, and held her'

"One of the little bodies I picked up in the restaurant was about the same age as my daughter. I went home, got my little girl out of bed and just held her. A lot of my guys with young kids told me they did the same thing."

Dr Alan Davidson had been a psychologist practising in San Diego for 13 years when the tragedy happened. He was called in by a television news station for his suggestions as to how the San



Together in grief: the Mason family, who lost two of their members, Roland Mason, 70, and his wife, Sheila, to the gunman in Hungerford

cussed what their long-term reactions were likely to be.

"The officers said the scene was much more gruesome than the 1978 San Diego plane crash that killed 144 people in the streets," he reports. "It was like an awful still life... there was a mother and a baby sitting inside the restaurant dead - with a smiling Ronald McDonald standing over them."

Captain Sanders recalls: "The psychologist told us we would have problems sleeping, problems with flashbacks, we would feel anxiety, become over-protective of our family members, wanting to restrict where they went, not wanting them out of our sight. He said that would last for about four to six weeks. Everything he said would happen did happen."

A nationally-syndicated television and radio psychiatrist, Dr David Viscott, suggests that Hungerford and San Ysidro may not be so far apart culturally as they seem. "For so many years England was truly an island," he says. "Now there are immigrants who have crossed the moat. Their different perception of society adds to the stress on the lives of some of the less stable people who were there first. They project their anger to the outside. They look for someone else to blame - someone to direct their frustrations at. And that's very dangerous."

The San Ysidro experience suggests that the police may have some special problems. Captain Sanders says he thought he and his team at least had the satisfaction

'This is not the time for the stiff upper lip'

Nevertheless, he knows that the San Ysidro massacre will always be with him and his men. "You can never put that vision out of your mind. It will always be there. I understand exactly how the police in Hungerford feel today. I've been through it... I feel for that community, those officers. My heart goes out to them."

In Los Angeles, Dr David Viscott has some suggestions for the people of Hungerford. "For the survivors, there ought to be meetings, get-togethers, for free talking... and free crying. This is not the time for the stiff upper lip."

Bags of safety for bikers



A big bag of air could save the lives of some of the approximately 800 motor cyclists who are killed on the roads each year. It would be mounted on the petrol tank and inflate at the moment of impact, preventing the rider being shot over the handlebars like a human projectile.

The idea, from scientists at the Government's Transport and Road Research Laboratory, is one of a number intended to stop the carnage among motor cyclists, who are 10 times more likely to be injured in a crash than are the occupants of a car.

Dr Peter Watson, leader of the bike safety team at the laboratory, explains that in a 30-mph impact a motor cycle decelerates at more than 30g. It takes just a 10g force for a specially-modified seat to slide forward and activate an explosive gas reaction, filling the air bag with nitrogen in 30 milliseconds. The bag absorbs the rider's energy and forward speed by deflating progressively from the moment it is fully inflated.

Bag and inflater would probably cost £20 if fitted in large enough numbers to motor cycles. Another important part of the laboratory's safety design is a large reinforced fairing. On impact the rider's knees hit cushion pads, causing the body to rotate forward on to the air bag.

In front of the rider's legs

Dr Watson's work has formed the basis of a consultative document being considered by motor cycle

Daniel Ward

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1347

ACROSS	1 Self-appointed expert (6)	7 Brief letter (4)	8 5 lined comic verse (8)	9 Homer's epic poem (7)	11 Become narrower (5)	12 Post-atomic war period (7,6)	15 Drab (5)	16 Milan opera house (2,5)	20 String plucking device (4)	21 Mess up (4)	22 Monotony (6)	23 Mac-related seed (6)		
DOWN	1 Define clearly (3,4)	2 Dapper (5)	3 Net fabric (5)	4 Knock (4)	5 Greyhound-like dog (7)	6 Betting card game (5)	10 Shabby (5)	11 Labours (5)	13 Vie (7)	14 Selfish driver (4,3)	15 Storehouse (5)	17 Advertising type (5)	18 Alert (5)	19 Slim (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1346

ACROSS: 1 Accuse 4 Posada 9 Mammoth 10 Kiang 11 Torn 12 Natural 14 Charles Lamb 18 Jubilee 19 Show 22 Ritz 24 Look-out 25 Siammy 26 Yearly

DOWN: 1 Acme 2 Canoe 3 Spoundrel 5 Oak 6 Anagram 7 A-gyle 8 Chantrelle 11 Tie 13 Telescope 15 Habitat 16 Bow 17 Fjords 20 Odour 21 Ray 23 Yam

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A small hope for the future

By Sally Wainwright

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THE TIMES DIARY

Modesty Moore

The dashing debonair Health Secretary, John Moore, has taken a puritanical attitude to choosing his new office. He is moving with other DHSS top brass to a 1822 building designed by Thomas Chawner in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, but instead of nabbing the grand, paneled room complete with fireplace and chandelier to which he could have laid claim, Moore has opted for a smaller, more modern room at the opposite end of the corridor. Nicholas Scott, the Social Security Minister, will occupy the grander chambers. Moore's choice, I am told, may be due to his obsession with simplicity and efficiency — also, perhaps, the chance of a view directly across at Downing Street.

Co-education

A close relationship seems to be developing between Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, and his opposite number in Washington, William Bennett. The two got on so well when they met in London in July that Baker is off to the US next month to spend a week looking at schools in New York, Washington, Chicago and Dallas, much of it in Bennett's company. Baker, who is taking a mini media circus with him, sees the trip as a useful curtain-raiser to the great education reform bill (irreverently known as gerbil) which he will be introducing in the autumn. He hopes to demonstrate to his critics that the reforms are already working in American inner cities. Bennett is also hoping for a political spin-off: he was heard to remark ruefully in London that he wished he had as much power as his British counterpart.

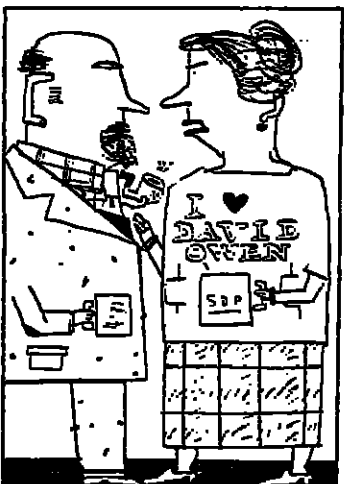
Modern martyrs

The notion that trade unionists still go for a knees up on a night out took a knock last night with a screening of *Comrades*. Bill Douglas's new film about the Tolpuddle Martyrs. The London outing, organized by the TUC General Council, was the idea of general secretary Norman Willis and Jeremy Isaacs of Channel 4. Guests included Fred Jarvis and Ron Todd from Congress House, and Barbara Windsor from the cast. Maybe after three hours of what one critic suggested was "self-conscious simplicity" about the six Dorset labourers deported to Australia 150 years ago, the brothers will be glad of next month's end-of-the-pier show in Blackpool at the annual congress.

Owen's slide

The SDP's erstwhile leader, David Owen, looks as if he has lost more personal ground on the party's national committee since the merger ballot. In June his supporters took heart from an 18-13 majority, but the tide has now turned. When the committee meets tomorrow in Portsmouth the Owenites' favoured option, "amicable separation" from the Liberals, looks unlikely to emerge as its final recommendation to conference. The four committee members who now look set to join Robert MacLennan, and those who favour talks with the Liberals, are Lord Kilmarnock, Dickson Mabon, Sian Mathias and Fiona Beckett. Still undecided is Will Fitzgerald. But in the present mood, I am told, the party's local representatives, the 450-strong national council for Social Democracy, will almost certainly go their own way, whatever the national committee recommends.

BARRY FANTONI



Demolition

Architects, eager to leave their mark on London, must be growing wary of the royal seal of disapproval. If it isn't the Prince of Wales knocking their schemes, other establishment forces seem eager to cut them down to size. A plan to develop the South Bank opposite the Tower, the work of American architect Philip Johnson, has been withdrawn less than two weeks before it was due to be considered by the London Docklands Development Corporation. The spoiler this time was, among others, the Royal Fine Art Commission, chaired by Norman St John Stevas, which objected to the bulk, scale and style of the buildings. Having failed to quieten critics with alterations, the developers have retired to lick their wounds and "further consider what can be done to ameliorate these criticisms". Short of going back to the drawing board, not a lot I should guess.

PHS

Portsmouth's binding choices

by Robin Oakley

Political Editor

For the Social Democratic Party's 90,000 activists, 650 councillors and five MPs it can only get worse before it gets better. They approach their conference in Portsmouth this weekend still riven on the question of merger, with their pivotal figure and former leader, Dr David Owen, attempting to lead a breakaway.

What Portsmouth will begin to tell us is whether the practical problems involved in knitting together the Liberal and Social Democrat parties are capable of resolution and what the SDP's price will be.

It will begin to demonstrate how many of the 43 per cent who voted against merger in the SDP ballot were separatists and how many simply resented being bounced into such an early pronouncement or wanted to show loyalty to Owen. It matters, because without the eventual support of 80 to 90 per cent of the members merger will be doomed.

The Alliance did not actually do as badly in the general election as the present contortions suggest. Compared with 1983, it polled only half a million fewer votes and came back with only one MP less. But it failed for a second time to make the breakthrough.

The message of the election was that the blurred Alliance image could not compete with the more consumer-friendly Labour Party of Neil Kinnock's media men. Polls tell us 34 per cent more voters are likely to vote for the

Alliance as a single party and only 11 per cent less likely to do so.

At Portsmouth those opposed to merger will argue that if they had wanted to be Liberals they could have joined Steel in 1981 and that the SDP stands for something distinctive which must be preserved. Why waste six years of hard work?

They will argue that the fight is being abandoned too soon, that proportional representation would have seen 63 SDP MPs returned along with 83 Liberals at the election, and that nerve must be held. They will insist that calling the Alliance a single party won't disguise the differences between Liberals and Social Democrats on the future of Trident and on nuclear power, on the right to buy council houses and the prevention of Terrorism Act, on the social market economy and the merger of income tax and social security. They will voice their fears that Steel will drag a merged party into an electoral pact with a Labour Party considerably to the left of the one many of them abandoned to join the SDP.

Those calling for merger will point out how it has already been happening organically, with joint Alliance groups on local councils. Joint selection of Alliance candidates (despite Owen's resistance) in more than 70 seats at the last election and a steady "convergence" of policies between the Alliance partners.

They will argue that they don't want a narrow, ideologically pure sect but a political force to rival the Labour and Conservative parties, and that only through the forging of one party can the weaknesses of the last election campaign be cured.

As Shirley Williams, the SDP president, says, proportional representation is years away. There is no escape from some kind of electoral deal between Liberals and the SDP. "Are policies more likely to be fused if they are drawn up by two separate policy-making structures and then combined together in some kind of federal council, or if they are argued through from the beginning in a single representative policy-making body in one party?"

To the anti-merger rightists, policy — and defence policy in particular — is crucial. To bring them over, the pro-merger rightists will demonstrate in Portsmouth just how tough they intend to be on such questions, however much it upsets the Liberals.

Above all, the pro-merger group will claim that in the bitterness of the debate the separatists have destroyed all hope of the Alliance

continuing in its present form: the choice is "unity or bust".

Tied into merger there is one other crucial question in Portsmouth. Is there room in British politics for a fourth party, particularly now that the centre ground is shrinking. Owen, of course, believes there is. He cannot voice the thought too loudly, for he too would need a non-aggression pact, but he has a basic contempt for the Liberal way of doing things. He sees the need for a "hard centre" in British politics to balance the soft centre. It is not only the "tough" end of the SDP he has in mind but the old Labour vote that belonged to the George Browns and Ray Gunter. Add to those the "tender" end of the Tory party and you could perhaps be in business.

But can you really have four-party politics before you have proportional representation? Would not the retention of a breakaway Owenite SDP merely preserve the old two-party domination?

In Portsmouth we are likely to see the SDP divide bloodily into its separate parts. Roy Jenkins says that those who reject merger will not be the SDP but a breakaway group. The Owenites claim that they are the prophets' true descendants. The crucial questions are: just how many choose with Owen to make the break and just how bitter the battle between the SDPs's Shias and Sunnis is going to be.

David Walker on two key men in the new plans: and the need for a third

Inner-city salvationists

You could consider the government's latest inner-city initiative as a dry exercise in juggling committees. The Prime Minister, conservative in matters of government machinery, broke new ground last month by setting up an ad hoc inner-cities committee in Cabinet. But there is another, more human, way of understanding what is happening this summer. It is to see the unfolding of the government's inner-cities policy, in seasonal spirit, as the Sorensen and Perry show.

One is Norman Perry, the civil servant brought by Lord Young of Graffham on free transfer from the employment department to mastermind his inner-cities initiative in the Department of Trade and Industry. The other is Eric Sorensen, head of the inner-cities directorate in the Department of the Environment, on secondment to the Cabinet Office to prepare the briefs for Mrs Thatcher's new Cabinet committee.

It is a fair assumption that if the new bout of policy making for the inner cities is to get anywhere it will depend to an extent only historians 30 years on will be able to gauge on the two men's relationship, and on their imagination. For that is the quality in demand. The government does not only want novelty, it wants cheap novelty, and that will take bright ideas.

Sorensen and Perry have a number of things in common. They are not the type of civil servant personified by Sir Robert Armstrong, the retiring head of the Civil Service. Sorensen is a graduate of Keele University; Perry once worked for the Social Science Research Council.

Both are the opposite of the London-centred Whitehall official. Sorensen got his hands dirty in Manchester and then in Liverpool as the environment department's senior man on the ground. Perry worked in Birmingham for the same department, overseeing its efforts to save the wounded steel town of Corby at the same time as he checked the grants going into repairing the roofs of Asians' homes in Small Heath.

Both know, in other words, where the bodies are hidden. They have done inner-cities policy and know the limitations both of public spending and of that naive faith, exhibited often by certain ministers, that private capital will materialize out of nowhere to refurbish and make the inner cities blossom. Neither man is likely to have much time for the role of local authorities in inner-city regeneration.

What is to stop a fruitful partnership? Both stand to win going and preferment if they perform to ministers' satisfaction. There is the rub. Perry serves Lord Young and Kenneth Clarke, who



Michael Heseltine when the inner-cities were his province: is he the mastermind needed now?

have given the impression they want the co-ordination in their department. Sorensen serves Nicholas Ridley, who controls the bulk of the money going into inner-city programmes.

There is a key phrase Whitehall civil servants learn as soon as they join: Not Invented Here. Be suspicious, the culture says, of anything imported from another department. Take the City Action Teams, which began life in the environment department before transferring to employment, and have now switched to trade and industry. Such ambiguous paragon makes for that genteel diffidence with which officials tend to greet things NIH.

Will Sorensen prove loyal to his own baby, the Merseyside Task Force (not to be confused with the mini-task forces Lord Young has set up in the Toxteth riots, this is a high-powered outfit which built up considerable political experience when Liverpool council was in crisis. Would Sorensen want it disbanded, or transferred out of his department? Liverpool has received huge sums of industrial and regional money from the trade and industry department's coffers: will Perry not have his eye on a local co-ordinating mechanism like the task force?

Sorensen has been commissioned to produce ideas for the Prime Minister before she goes west. Brown (or similar area) next month. Sorensen's August task has therefore been first, to make sense of the variety of programmes outside his depart-

ment, in the Home Office, the Manpower Services Commission as well as in DTI. But he has had to think about the big picture, too.

The past two months have seen a profound change in the government's thinking. Barely a year ago the wisdom from the Treasury — set out in public expenditure white papers, was that the provision of public money for the inner-city areas, especially in the north, was to soften the effects of decline. To prevent social unrest.

Now it is different. The inner cities, even in the north, are to be turned around. Decline is not a word to be bandied about in the new post-election climate. Yet that Treasury orthodoxy went deep, infecting attitudes in many departments, including the DTI.

Sorensen has a tough intellectual task including defining objectives for inner-city policy. Which index will show the success of the government's efforts? Is it to be employment, in which case the Manpower Services Commission should have an upfront role? Or is it to be acres of sites cleared and houses built?

He has a job of devising new machinery. All the layman's logic points to a central department, one minister in charge, and a bundling together of all the initiatives under the same roof. But there is one thing Sorensen cannot recommend, because he is a civil servant. It is the creation of a job for the one politician who could do that central co-ordinating, who has proved he could cut through the overlapping strands; a politician who could convincingly

drive a JCB on an inner-city building site and could twist arms in the City and the CBI to provide private money for local projects: a job for Michael Heseltine.

Both Sorensen and Perry, former officials of the Department of the Environment, witnessed that department being galvanized and shaken up by Michael Heseltine. In his private life, Sorensen probably has the memorandum which went to the Prime Minister in 1981 from Heseltine called "It took a riot". It was rejected by her and Sir Geoffrey Howe because it suggested large outlays of public money on the inner areas.

But it remains a seminal document, because it was political. It couched the inner-cities problem in terms not just of Britain as a working society but of the Conservative Party's identity.

The one thing Sorensen could not advise the Prime Minister even if he wanted to is that for the inner cities she needs a man who thinks politically as well as managerially. A man who looks good in a hard hat.

If not Heseltine, who? Kenneth Clarke has the comparative youth and energy. But would Nicholas Ridley sit by while a large chunk of his department is carved up for Clarke. And what of the Batman and Robin relationship of Young and Clarke?

Sorensen's final memo will probably be an outstanding document of state. But it will be flawed because it cannot give the Prime Minister the bit of advice she needs: bring back Michael Heseltine.

How much does Russia spend on arms?

President Reagan is perfectly justified in urging the Soviet Union to make public its real military spending, for it is exceptionally secretive concerning its defence effort. It publishes each year a one-line entry in the state budget, but nothing on distribution of military expenditure between services or missions and nothing on production rates on weapons systems.

Since 1970 or so the figure has been a remarkably stable — and unbelievable — 16-19 billion roubles per annum, or less than \$25 billion. (In 1987 the US defence budget was over \$300 billion). This sum is clearly totally inadequate to pay for the known Soviet military effort.

The process of estimating the correct figure is made difficult, probably deliberately so, by the lack of information on precisely what 18 billion roubles buys. It is reasonable to assume that military-related data are hidden away elsewhere in the state budget under such innocuous headings as Financing the National Economy, or Social and Cultural Measures.

It is logically possible to identify the concealed military data as residuals: the difference between budgetary totals and observable civilian expenditures. But despite commendable ingenuity and industry by individual Western analysts this method is fatally flawed by a lack of real knowledge of Soviet budgetary techniques.

The Central Intelligence Agency, probably the most assiduous publisher of Soviet defence estimates, eschews such mundane methods. Using its considerable resources the agency periodically publishes hybrid estimates, derived partly from its information on Soviet price and value data and partly from physical production rates obtained from satellite and other intelligence methods.

Although the CIA can estimate production rates, aircraft, guns, tanks, etc do not emerge from Soviet factories with price tags attached. Prices must therefore be estimated, either directly, if enough Soviet data is available, or, as is more often the case, indirectly by statistical techniques,

or by asking American contractors how much it would cost them to build a specified weapon.

In 1984 the agency estimated Soviet military expenditure to be about 75 billion roubles in constant 1970 prices or about \$200 billion. The CIA method and its numerical estimates are not universally accepted, however. The Pentagon's Defence Intelligence Agency offers rouble and dollar data in current prices which substantially exceed the CIA estimates. Academic analysts also disagree with the CIA, some alleging the figures are too high and others too low, due either to statistical miscalculation or deliberate bias.

More useful than single year figures are data on long-term trends. Soviet military expenditure has grown at a steady 4-5 per cent per annum until 1976 when, according to CIA estimates, the growth rate fell to 2 per cent. The break in the trend coincided with a dramatic downturn in Soviet economic performance, and the two are very likely to be

linked. If so it suggests that the conventional Western view that the Soviet defence sector can isolate itself from the vicissitudes of the economy is false.

The slower rate of growth appears to have continued to the present day, though Western knowledge of Soviet planning implies a higher rate in the future. In 1985 both the CIA and the DIA agreed that defence accounts for a giant 15-17 per cent of Soviet GNP (the US spends about 7 per cent). Since defence industries traditionally lay prior claim to the scarce resources upon which the Gorbachev modernization programme depends, the competition between the military and the civilian economies will have profound consequences not only for a Soviet consumer but for the state of international relations between East and West well into the next century.

Roland Maddock

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John Rae

Run of the mill geniuses

A nine-year-old boy has just achieved an A level pass in mathematics. He is described in some newspapers as a genius. A girl who achieved a similar feat is now, at the age of 15, working for her Ph.D. in mathematics at Oxford. She too has been described as a genius.

I do not know either of these young people, but I accept that they possess unusual abilities. I wish them well of it, but I doubt whether their gift has anything to do with genius. Genius is such a rare phenomenon. Precocious mathematical ability is rare but not that rare. I reckon that at any one time at Westminster (and the same would have been true of other independent schools with a strong academic bias) there were probably half a dozen pupils who could have passed A level mathematics at the age of nine if their parents had been dead set on their doing so.

A genius may demonstrate precocious ability, but that is not what makes him a genius. Exactly what does, gives rise to a conflict between two schools of thought. The school to which most lexicographers belong defines genius as a superior or exalted form of talent. The other school, which I support, argues that in genius there is a quality different in kind from talent. I do not believe that it is just superior talent that gives Shakespeare his universal and enduring appeal. There must be some other quality, but how do you describe it without sounding pretentious?

At a loss, I turned to Dr George Steiner in Cambridge, the only man I knew who would define genius for me without hesitation. His answer was characteristic: overwhelming linguistically, but intellectually precise. "I take supreme genius," he replied, "to be the capacity to modulate an intensely personal, private, even pathological compulsion or angle of incidence into an intelligible enunciation or form in which numerous other human beings recognize something profoundly, necessarily their own."

In the wake of that word play any other definition will sound redundant, but there is in Simone de Beauvoir a similar one I like, which adds a provocative rider on why genius appears a male preserve. "The individuals who seem to be more outstanding, who are honoured by the name of genius, are those who have proposed to enact the fate of all humanity in their personal existences, and no woman has believed herself authorized to do this."

Genius is not the ability to jump exam hurdles or memorize music scores at a tender age. Nor is it, as plodders like Carlyle insisted, first and foremost a capacity for taking pains. Genius is the quality that transforms personal talent into universal insight. The genius represents and speaks for humanity.

If I draw up a list to represent humanity in a different sense, a First Eleven, to challenge the Rest of the Universe, it will underline why mere prodigies do not qualify.

My First Eleven would be, in alphabetical order: Aristotle, Bach, Beethoven, Christ, Dante, Goethe, Kant, Leonardo, Napoleon, Newton and Shakespeare. That list requires some justification. It is Western and male; it also includes two controversial names — Christ and Napoleon — and omits names that would be on other people's lists.

It is Western because in relation to this idea of genius I do not know how to assess such non-Western candidates as Confucius or Panini, the Indian who gave Sanskrit grammatical form, or Ibn Rushd (called Averroes in the West), the architect of Islamic Aristotelianism. It is male because I agree with de Beauvoir that no woman genius has yet emerged. Women are capable of great talent, notably and perhaps significantly, in particular fields such as fiction, but their nature may preclude genius. That does not imply inferiority. A woman who bears a child could be said to be enacting the fate of all humanity in her personal existence. Man's sense of being a minor character in this central drama of life may be what gives him the incentive to understand his fate through the medium of genius.

I include Christ because I believe he was a man. I respect the belief of those who would exclude him because he is the son of God. But as a man, Christ fits the definition better than any other individual and that is why I think he is the supreme genius of human history. Napoleon forces his way onto the list because his extraordinary gifts and energy affected so powerfully such a variety of aspects of life, both in his own time and subsequently.

Arguing about the omissions would make a good high table version of Trivial Pursuit, but I do not think that substituting Michelangelo for Leonardo or Freud for Kant would alter my thesis. Genius is not an exaggerated form of talent. What distinguishes these men from the precocious and highly intelligent is an insight or vision that gives their life and work a continuing resonance.

Gifted children have enough to cope with without being incorrectly placed in this category. They are certainly not helped if parents are encouraged to beat the record by pushing them into exams at an earlier and earlier age, under the mistaken impression that success will be proof of genius. If a boy passed A level mathematics on his first birthday, he would still only be an infant prodigy. Genius is something else.

The author, Director of the Laura Ashley Foundation, was formerly headmaster of Westminster School.

however... Robert Robinson

Your face is worrying me

When the man in the commissionaire's uniform who sits at the desk behind the window just opposite the stamp shop in the Strand reappeared this week I walked in and said: "Lucky for some — you missed all the rain. Cruise OK? What did Doris think of Naples?" And he said (his agreeable nutcracker face, as ever, smiling): "Sorry — have we met?"

Or that's what he would have said. But I'd actually pulled up short when I saw him through the window, and as I caught his eye I had to pretend I'd got a stone in my shoe. For a split second I couldn't believe we hadn't uttered the dialogue above. What is it about this man's face that puts me in the position of having to remind myself I don't know him?

But you can't parse the thing. There's no grammar when it comes to physiognomy — some faces seem second hand, some are incomplete without a custard pie, some arrive through the post, unsolicited, from a old-established firm of Borneo head-hunters, and each one a code without a key. I heard a woman say to another, "Your face is worrying me", as though overwhelmed by the thought that it included all its predecessors, that this face was not only the latest in an endless series but was the sum of them all.

And sometimes the earlier faces peep out. A commentator was saying Steffi Graf had the will, the skill and the temperament, and I thought yes, and the face as well — the face of one of the tax collectors in the great picture by Cranach, whanging the ball back across the net in revenge for some immemorial slight, while an elderly woodcutter from Transylvania seemed for the moment to be wearing Martina's spectacles, and inheriting her strength.

Spot the face is often better fun than the game: cricket teams, for instance, share a face that belongs to a prefect's father who has entertained loads of clients.

The face is often better fun than the game: cricket teams, for instance, share a face that belongs to a prefect's father who has entertained loads of clients. Spot the face is often better fun than the game: cricket teams, for instance, share a face that belongs to a prefect's father who has entertained loads of clients.

of my land!" Some faces seem never to be in their rightful places, so that snooker players are waiters from a seaside hotel who've slipped out for half an hour between first and second sitting, and darts champions notch up the final one hundred and eighty before going back to Wandsworth to bang up the inmates of D block.

Nice to come across a face that belongs to itself, though. I went to Don Pasquale at the Metropolitan and from the dress circle saw an old fellow sitting in the orchestra pit with his trumpet on his knee.

There was a younger man next to him, also with a trumpet, and now and then the old chap leaned over smilingly and passed a word. They sat a little apart from the other instrumentalists, and the opera was giving them a quiet time. But there is a trumpet solo, romantic and melancholy, and which of them was to play it? Both were fiddling with the mouthpieces of their instruments, alerting themselves for the moment. Again the old chap smiled, leaned across, and when the conductor nodded it was the young man who raised the trumpet to his lips. At the end of the piece the older man reached out his hand and patted the other's knee, on his face an expression of transcendental contentment.

Perhaps it was a season for such epiphanies. The next night I went to a party at the home of Bernard Malamud, writer or possibly magician. Books were the subject of passionate conversation. A popular novelist of the moment was suspected of anti-Semitism, not least by the handsome woman who was arranging his latest story. But her argument, though fierce, overlooked the condition of fictions — that even the least of them is separate from its maker, the umbilicus has been cut. At this point, Malamud reached out and squeezed my cheek gently between his finger and his thumb, smiling, and his face was the face of the senior trumpeter.

In the Strand yesterday the nutcracker commissionaire was walking towards me along the pavement, with a friend. I pretended to look into a shop window (avoiding a man I don't know) "Saw him before somewhere," he said as he looked across at me, "no idea who he is, but I'd give him six months on his face alone, then hear the evidence."



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THIRD COUNTRY RISK

Thus far and no further. That is what the British Government should think about the latest concession forced upon the West during the United States' now uncontrollable flight to the "zero-zero" option. This flight, it must still be remembered, is to a Europe free of US and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces, weapons which have been some of the least troublesome in the world during the decade or so of their presence on the Continent.

Officially, that concession has been made by the Federal German Republic, not by the United States. The zero-zero option was supposed only to be about American and Soviet intermediate range nuclear forces (INFs). But, in the Pershing IAs, West Germany possessed a few intermediate nuclear weapons of her own. Although Bonn had no nuclear warheads and the Pershings could never be used without American permission, the Soviet Union said they would have to be thrown into the zero-zero balance.

The West Germans refused. The United States Administration became worried about this possible threat to the deal. Everyone agreed there would be a compromise. On Wednesday, Herr Kohl announced that the weapons would not be modernized when they became obsolete in a few years time. That is the kind of compromise which the Soviet Union likes.

It is fair to assume that United States had a subtle hand in encouraging Herr Kohl's concession. Not so subtle, perhaps, as a minor encouragement to the West Germans not to make any trouble, the Americans let it be known that they would support West Germany's man — Herr Werner, at present the Minister of Defence — for the succession to Lord Carrington as Nato secretary general. On such does the fate of nations sometimes depend.

On that, and on votes, Herr Kohl's party faces Land elections in Schleswig-Holstein. When in May Herr Kohl appeared to raise doubts about the desirability of the zero-zero option, his party suffered losses in the Land of Rhineland-Palatinate — his home region.

A West German Chancellor is constantly facing a Land election — just as an American

Administration is constantly facing a presidential election or a mid-term congressional election. The Federal Republic is an election-prone place. Is West Europe's longer-term security constantly to be put at risk because of what — on questions which are both highly technical and involve broad diplomatic and historical principles — are thought to be the hopes and fears of one of its electorates, and often a regional one at that?

Herr Kohl's decision does affect Western Europe's long-term security. A zero-zero agreement will be followed by attempts in the United States and the Soviet Union to secure a similar agreement on strategic nuclear weapons. Various Soviet spokesmen — with what authority it is as yet difficult to say — have already argued that cuts in the British and French strategic deterrents would have to be included in such an agreement.

Enter some future American president — perhaps one with an election coming along, or one who was previously thought a dangerous right-winger but who now wanted to leave office as a peacemaker. He might be impatient with a British Government which put obstacles in his path to the great prize.

Britain — especially because her deterrent is American-made — might be the next to find herself squeezed between the two superpowers, or depicted as the only obstacle to agreement between them. The British deterrent has only to be reduced by a little for it to cease to exist at all — which might be the case if, as a result of some US-Soviet agreement, Britain were forced to forgo her next generation of nuclear weapons: the American-made Trident.

In giving up his Pershings so easily, Herr Kohl has breached a principle which the British, French — and until now American — governments have tried hard to uphold. This is that "third country systems" should not be taken into account in nuclear dealing between the two superpowers. Unlike Britain, West Germany is not, however, a nuclear power. So the benefit of the doubt can be given to those concerned in this latest chapter of the increasingly worrying zero-zero adventure. But not again.

PRIVATE POWER STATIONS

The electricity supply industry has not taken long to confirm the rule that the prospect of privatization concentrates the minds of nationalized industry managers more than anything else. The Central Electricity Generating Board is suddenly happy to see an outbreak of publicity for negotiations it is conducting with a number of private groups that are considering plans to build power stations specifically to supply the national grid.

It was not always so. Previously, those who have taken up the challenge of the 1983 Energy Act to supply private electricity to the system have claimed that the CEBG has used its power to stack the cards against them. The history of potential trade in power between the CEBG and the South of Scotland Electricity Board has also been discouraging, at least prior to the coal strike. The CEBG argues that it is naturally more interested in private projects when it sees a need to expand supplies than when there was a surplus of capacity.

Political circumstances have also changed, however. The Energy Secretary, Mr Cecil Parkinson, needs to choose a form of electricity privatization which demonstrates that there will be effective competition in an industry that clearly needs it. But the timetable for early privatization, and early proceeds for the Treasury, depend on there being no radical changes to the present structure of the electricity supply industry. The CEBG, like any other similar organization, also wants to remain intact. If it can proffer a solution which appears to offer competitive generation within the current framework that would clearly be an attractive political option.

The CEBG argues that the national grid system, which calls on supplies from power stations in order of their running costs, could be a neutral arbiter between the CEBG and

outside generators. Some beefing up of the regulatory system, on the lines operated by Ofel in telecommunications, could then rule on disputes. It could also ensure that the CEBG did not discriminate against private suppliers in its operation of the national grid or abuse its dominant power in direct contracts with area boards.

It is also significant, though coincidental, that the CEBG yesterday announced its plan to build a second pressurized water reactor nuclear power station at Hinkley Point in Somerset. For the nuclear programme, which has the personal support of the Prime Minister, is also central to the debate about the future structure of the industry.

Some notable advocates of breaking up the CEBG into competing units have argued that private companies would not now want to build nuclear power stations. American experience would tend to support this.

If the Government is to fulfill its manifesto pledge to develop nuclear power in order to reduce dependence on coal, it would, on that argument, need to retain nuclear generation within the public sector or provide some kind of capital subsidy or guarantee. The CEBG, while maintaining that nuclear power is economic, is naturally happy to agree that only an enterprise of its size can take the long-term capital risks of building nuclear plants.

The combination of safeguarding the nuclear programme and holding out the prospect of competition certainly gives the CEBG ammunition in its fight to keep its generating capacity intact. But, if private competitors can be accommodated in the national grid, the argument for maintaining generation and bulk transmission in one organization is necessarily weakened.

TWO WAYS WITH TERROR

The continuing preoccupation of the Spanish Government with the question of Basque terrorism is reflected in two reports from Madrid this week. One suggests that it wishes to hold under-cover negotiations with ETA, the Basque terrorist organization; the other, that Felipe Gonzalez, in talks with President Mitterrand, is seeking greater co-operation with France over the handing back of terrorists, who have traditionally fled over the Spanish border to safety in southern France. Both illustrate the "carrot and stick" approach by which the Government is attempting to foster divisions in ETA and leave the violent hardliners isolated.

Neither policy is new. For several years there have been sporadic suggestions that unofficial talks were taking place between ETA and the Government, while the policy of co-operation with the French, developed between the two socialist administrations, has already resulted in a number of terrorists being sent back to trial in Spain, or to exile elsewhere.

Recent events suggest, however, that there may now be a deeper split than before in the extreme nationalist camp, which the Spanish Government can exploit with profit. In June, the bombing of a supermarket in Barcelona brought public criticism from the political wing of ETA, Herri Batasuna, which had never before attacked an act of terrorism. Co-incidentally, the bombing, which killed 17 civilians, further turned public opinion against ETA, again to the Government's advantage.

Meanwhile Herri Batasuna, which in the manner of Sinn Féin refused to take up its seats in the Basque regional parliament, has now decided to sit both in the Navarre regional parliament where it gained seven seats during elections last month, and in the European Parliament, where it has gained one seat. Both

of these decisions are possible indications of a greater willingness to participate in the process of democracy.

If the Government is successful in holding secret negotiations with the softer elements of ETA, it can only be in terms of granting amnesty to former terrorists in return for their renunciation of violence. There can be no concessions over the question of Basque independence, on which the Government is bound not just by the wishes of the Spanish army or by its own desire for Spanish unity, but by the preference of the Basque inhabitants themselves. In the last regional elections Herri Batasuna picked up only around 17 per cent of the vote. The socialists took the biggest number of seats, while the majority of the vote went to the two Basque parties which are prepared to accept the fairly wide-ranging autonomy operated through the regional parliament for the last seven years, and which is the nearest that the Basques are likely to get to independence.

ETA moderates may in time be persuaded to lay down their arms and argue their case within the confines of the regional parliament. There is room for concessions from Madrid on the amount of self-government exercised by the regional assembly. But there is no obvious political solution to deal with the hardliners who will no doubt continue to commit active terrorism for years to come and against whom the only course is a tough line by the security forces and effective co-operation with the French. The best hope for an eventual solution must be that the repressions of the Franco years fade into folklore, the movement loses its residual hold over the popular romantic imagination, and the Basque economy recovers sufficiently to make terrorism a less attractive option to unemployed youth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Options along road to arms control

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, It would be pleasant to be as certain of anything as Lord Carver seems to be about the virtues of the "double-zero option" (August 25). Although Gerald Frost, in his otherwise well informed and perceptive article (August 20), was not entirely correct in suggesting that West Germany would be the only European ally to retain land-based nuclear weapons, Lord Carver was equally unwise to dismiss his arguments so magisterially.

The double-zero option does, indeed, contain real dangers for the Western Alliance. The removal of the cruise and Pershing II missiles would subtract an important factor from the equation of deterrence. As the proposed arms control agreement would now also embrace shorter-range intermediate nuclear systems, the Soviet Union would be left with a substantial and growing superiority in "battlefield" nuclear weapons.

Gerald Frost is therefore entirely right to point out that the removal of intermediate-range nuclear missiles will have the effect of lowering the nuclear threshold. The only effective nuclear deterrent to a Soviet conventional attack will be airborne systems, against which the Soviet Union now has vastly improved defences, or the strategic nuclear striking forces of the United Kingdom and France. This is a substantial step backwards towards the discredited concept of massive retaliation.

Lord Carver inadvertently puts his finger on the key to the whole issue when he refers to the presence of conventional forces as

an element of the deterrent. The fact is that, in their present state of readiness, equipment and training, our conventional forces would have extremely doubtful value against the substantially superior forces of the Warsaw Pact, especially taking into account the Soviet monopoly of offensive chemical weapons.

This is a complicated issue and nothing is achieved by contemptuous dismissal of the arguments on either side. If an arms control agreement can be achieved which will enhance the security of the West, and if it is completely and effectively verifiable, as pointed out in your thoughtful leading article (August 26), it will of course be welcome.

Now that West Germany has offered to give up its Pershing IAs, an important barrier has been removed. There are, however, still serious difficulties in the way of a safe agreement. Verification is still a crucial issue, in spite of President Reagan's apparent readiness to compromise; and there are signs that the Soviet Union may still try to make the United States strategic defence initiative (SDI) a bargaining point.

If President Reagan makes any further concessions in his pursuit of an agreement which even now looks suspiciously flawed, the Soviet Union will be well on the way to achieving one of the major aims of its post-war foreign policy — namely the "de-coupling" of western Europe from the United States, and the consequent unravelling of the Western Alliance.

Yours sincerely,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
August 27.

Hungerford killings

From Mr Richard Bristow

Sir, On the day after the Hungerford murders I was approached by one of my neighbours to countersign, in my capacity as a justice of the peace, his application for a shot-gun certificate.

I read the notes with even more care than usual and I was reminded that the counter-signatory is not required to vouch for the answers to questions about criminal record or stability, but only for the bare facts of name, address, date of birth and so on.

Even if I had suspected my neighbour to be a potential menace with a shot-gun, I was not required to give an opinion and could properly have signed the form. Surely the form should include some reference to the applicant being a fit and proper person to own a lethal firearm.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BRISTOW,
34 Meadow View,
Marlow, Buckinghamshire.

From Mr E. M. Hall

Sir, An application for a firearm licence should be advertised, at the applicant's expense, in the local newspaper, in order to give members of the public an opportunity to communicate in confidence with the police authority if they have any cause to doubt the applicant's fitness to own dangerous weapons.

Yours faithfully,
E. M. HALL,
Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

Scottish Tories

From the Chairman of the Scottish Conservative Party

Sir, The first edition of Allan Massie's Scottish Diary (August 24) "devolving the blame" contained two inaccuracies.

First, we are not "sacking all our candidates and charging them £50 each for the privilege of re-registering". It is customary, after every election or so, to update and amend the candidates list, as inevitably the circumstances and aspirations of some candidates change over eight or 10 years. The charge is for the hotel costs during the weekend of reselection and is actually good value for money.

The statement that I have "improved candidates for having failed to argue the case against a Scottish Assembly" is totally incorrect. No criticism of the candidates has been made by me in this respect or any other. In difficult circumstances in Scotland, our candidates generally did the best they could.

If the party, and therefore mainly I as chairman, did anything wrong regarding the devolution issue, it was to allow the anti-devolution case to go by default, but the candidates certainly have not been blamed.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFF CHAIRMAN,
Scottish Conservative Party,
3 Chester Street,
Edinburgh,
August 25.

Road hog

From Mr I. T. C. Wilson

Sir, Ms Dorothy Blundell's hedgehog (August 20) showed considerably more intelligence than mine who, at a similarly late hour in a country lane, curled up into a ball in the middle of the road. I stopped and rolled the animal to the verge in the direction it was travelling. When I returned to the car I was surprised to see it uncurl and walk back in the direction whence it had originally come.

Obviously Hampshire hedgehogs still have a great deal to learn. Yours faithfully,
I. T. C. WILSON,
Bryony Cottage,
King's Sonborne, Hampshire,
August 20.

Sri Lanka Accord

From the President of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party

Sir, The London Correspondent of the State-controlled Sri Lankan newspapers, *The Ceylon Observer* and *The Ceylon Daily News*, has dispatched reports, published in their editions of August 21 and 22 respectively, purported to be based on an article in your newspaper, suggesting that, had I been in office, I would have signed an agreement no different from the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord of July 29, 1987.

These reports were published under the headline, "Mrs B would have done the same". This is a total misrepresentation of my views and those of my party.

The article in your newspaper referred to in these reports appears to be based upon the views of some observers. My position and that of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party on the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord are well known. Yours faithfully,
SIRIMA R. D. BANDARANAIKE, President,
Sri Lanka Freedom Party,
65 Rosemead Place,
Colombo-7, Sri Lanka,
August 22.

Second-hand letters

From Mr Lionel Abel-Smith

Sir, Like Mr Crofts (August 22), I object to receiving letters signed on a p.p. basis and have been known to send replies with a suffix: "(signed by himself in the absence of his non-existent secretary)".

Yours faithfully,
LIONEL ABEL-SMITH,
Groves, Peasmarsh, Rye, Sussex.

From Mr R. W. H. Lubbock

Sir, Mr Crofts feels that letters signed on a p.p. basis are discourteous. I wonder how he would have reacted to the business card presented to me with due ceremony a few years ago by a senior official of the Bank of Tokyo in London.

Below his name was inscribed his title, "P.P. Manager". When I asked him what were the duties of the P.P. Manager he replied, a little embarrassedly, "Ah, that is to mean I am not the manager".

Yours faithfully,
R. W. H. LUBBOCK,
19 Adelaide Road,
Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

British Gas row

From the Group Managing Director of Sheffield Forgemasters

Sir, Contrary to your "Comment" story (Business and Finance, August 26), Sir Ian MacGregor is not standing as a "rebel director" of British Gas. We asked him to do so because British industry is being seriously shackled by the monopolistic attitude of British Gas and because Sir Ian understands the importance to the economy and employment of a healthy industrial base.

Our tactic is not mischievous. If the complaints we have registered are upheld, British Gas may well be instructed to reduce their price for firm gas. This will have a major impact on their profitability.

Are the complaints to the Office of Fair Trading from the British Iron and Steel Producers Association, the Chemical Industries Association and the British Data Management Foundation without substance?

If British Gas chooses to spend £700,000 communicating badly with their shareholders, that is their decision. However, the cost arises not as a result of our action but as a result of Clause 93 of British Gas's articles of association.

I originally wrote to the Chairman of British Gas in the first week in July, requesting a meeting to discuss the nomination of a non-executive director. Mr Robert

Deepening crisis in mathematics

From Professor Sir Bryan Thwaites

Sir, Sir Kenneth Durham, in his presidential address to the British Association (report, August 25), speaks in yet more desperate terms about the decline of mathematics in this country than have countless other distinguished academics and industrialists over the last three decades. And his warning could hardly be more explicit: "in less than 10 years, the manufacturing industry of this country would be uncompetitive in world markets" if the shortage of people adequately trained in mathematics and science is not remedied.

The decline in mathematics (in particular) can, in fact, be charted with precision since the late 1950s and is now irremediable in the short term of 10 years or so. Sir Kenneth's prediction cannot help but be proved correct when the time comes.

The layman interested in such matters may think that here is another cry of "wolf": so he may be interested to draw his own conclusions from the rather new source of information which both you, Sir, and the Editor of the *Sunday Times*, are now publishing at this time of the year, namely lists of vacancies in university and polytechnic departments.

From last Sunday's table we can calculate that, overall, about 27 per cent of polytechnics have vacancies in any one subject.

Charity events

From the Director of the Institute of Charity Fundraising Managers

Sir, We too, like the medical director of the London Sports Medicine Institute (August 17), are most concerned about the number of people killed or injured in the course of charity events.

In this, as in other problem areas of charity fund-raising, we believe that charities, their employees and the general public need guidance on safety, the law and general good practice.

We are in the process of bringing out codes of practice and checklists for specific troublesome areas and some of these will relate to events. One which we have already produced, the ICFM code of practice for fund-raising in schools, touches on sponsored events.

Charity events will be the subject of further codes of practice and checklists. In the case of our code for schools we consulted not only charities and schools but teachers and parents' organisations, the Charity Commission and the DES.

This code has now been issued not only to members (who must abide by it) but to schools throughout the country, charities, teachers' unions, parents' organisations and individual enquirers. It spells out simply the relevant laws and what we consider to be good practice. It appears to be working. We shall endeavour to do similarly with further codes in due course.

Yours faithfully,
DIANE YEO, Director,
Institute of Charity Fundraising Managers,
Rooms 208-210, Market Towers,
1 Nine Elms Lane, SW8.

Rate for the job

From Commander D.J. Childs, RN

Sir, If, as you suggest (Spectrum, August 24), it is a relatively simple matter to apply all earnings to a common scale, is it not time that this system was introduced to cover all public employees? With everyone, from coal miner to Cabinet minister, from typist to teacher, on the same scale, pay settlements could be simplified to a common base of both date and percentage award.

Once positions on the ladder had been agreed, pay disputes could be replaced by rung wrangles much more fun!

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CHILDS,
5 The Crescent,
Purbrook, Hampshire.

Evans, the Chief Executive, rejected that suggestion in a reply dated July 9 in which he refers to Sir Ian and states that "the matter will just have to take its course in accordance with company law".

Sir Ian, contrary to your article, has been available for interview. An exclusive appeared in *The Sun* today (August 26). He cannot attend the AGM because he is abroad. To suggest that he would treat shareholders with contempt is without basis. Any industrialist who has tried to deal with British Gas will, I am sure, tell you where the contempt lies.

Your commentator also suggests that Sheffield Forgemasters bought a few gas shares in order to "kick up a fuss". That is a disgraceful assertion and wholly untrue. Yours faithfully,
P. M. WRIGHT,
Group Managing Director,
Sheffield Forgemasters Holdings,
The Old Rectory,
School Hill, Whiston,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire,
August 26.

Here and there

From Mr R. E. M. Davies

Sir, Is the gradual replacement, by shop assistants and others, of "Here you are" by "There you go" just a further reflection of the accelerating pace of life? Yours faithfully,
RAYMOND DAVIES,
47 Amberley Drive,
Woodham, Weybridge, Surrey.

However, 93 per cent of polytechnics have vacancies in computing science and 83 per cent of them in mathematics, these two subjects being at the top of the list of available vacancies.

As to universities, yesterday's *Times* (August 24) reveals that 14 lines-worth of mathematical departments are still unfilled and 11 of computing science, no other subjects coming anywhere near such shortage of applicants.

Mathematics is disappearing from schools. Yet, in its admirable proposals for a national curriculum, the secretary of state puts maths as the very first of his three priority subjects. His hopes for the 10-year term are certain to be dashed, but perhaps that very certainty will give him the opportunity which was not so evidently available to his predecessors in the 60s and 70s — that is, to plan and implement a truly long-term campaign for the recovery of a field of skill and knowledge which is indispensable to a manufacturing nation.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN THWAITES,
Miltonbrorpe,
Winchester,
Hampshire,
August 25.

ON THIS DAY

AUGUST 28 1944

The German command in Paris surrendered on August 25 to General Leclerc commanding the French 2nd Armoured Division and to the French Forces of the Interior led by General Koenig. On the same evening General de Gaulle entered the city.

AT THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE

GEN. DE GAULLE'S PROCESSION

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, Aug. 26 (delayed)

This afternoon General de Gaulle rode at the head of his troops from the Unknown Soldier's tomb at the Arc de Triomphe to the Cathedral of Notre Dame. With resistance on a big scale at an end last night, the first part of to-day was celebrated with the greatest light-heartedness and enthusiasm, but while the tail end of General de Gaulle's procession was passing down the Rue de Rivoli fire was opened on it opposite the Louvre, and firing in the Rue de Rivoli and the neighbourhood continued intermittently for two hours afterwards as the F.F.I. moved from house-top to house-top rounding up French fascists who were the cause of the trouble.

There is no clear indication at the time of writing that an attempt was made on General de Gaulle's life. If anything of the sort was anybody's mind they missed far better chances earlier in the afternoon when the General himself with his forces, first General Leclerc's armour, and then lorry loads of F.F.I., went down the Champs Elysees. Nothing occurred then save that after the trials of four years Paris gave the General the reception of which this steadfast man must always have dreamed during his long exile and his tenacious rebuilding first of French spirit, then of the French empire, and now of France. It was upon the banners on to the procession, who had added themselves to it in a free and easy way which recalled pre-war France, that fire was opened. No deaths have yet been reported.

Last night I watched the French mop up the last organized German resistance — in the Gare d'Orsay at the Luxembourg Palace, but to get there I had to walk all over the area of the left bank of the Seine. I went by the back streets to the Rue de Valenciennes in front of the palace just as a French Sherman with a 17-pounder knocked out two German Renault tanks under the trees, and then coming up to point blank range started firing straight into the palace from about 10 yards. While this was going on an old woman, one of those black-dressed, white-haired old women of Paris, appeared and began moving through the streets still commanded by the German weapons and began picking up bits of wooden wreckage and branches of trees shot down by the guns.

GERMANS' SURRENDER

A few rounds from the Sherman and a white flag appeared from somewhere, and French guards mobilized in black helmets and uniforms, then in to fetch out their prisoners. The Germans came out with their commanding officer last, a tall, thin, middle-aged man with a Hitler moustache, and wearing the ribbon of the Iron Cross in the buttonhole of his tunic. He looked deathly tired, but very quick and span compared with the dusty Frenchmen. The crowd had let the other prisoners go with boots and canteens, but they rushed forward towards this officer, and for a few minutes the guards mobilized had to work hard to save his life, while he watched white-faced but rigid from the front seat of a jeep.

Summing up it may be said that, in spite of the fighting and the casualties of the past week, in its fabric Paris has suffered far less than London or other badly damaged big cities of Great Britain, but it is a very hungry city, and it has been for four years with the middle-age groups just pulling through and the malnutrition of the very young and very old something far worse than we have ever had to experience in Great Britain.

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

The Princess of Wales, President of Dr Barnardo's, will visit one of the charity's projects at Watling Lodge, Tamworth Road, Falkirk, on September 7.

The Princess of Wales, Patron of Help the Aged, will attend the charity's Gold and Diamond appeal on October 21 at Christie's, SW1.

Memorial Service

Brigadier J.A. Hopwood A memorial service for Brigadier John Adam Hopwood was held yesterday at the Church of St John the Baptist, Yarmcombe, Devon. The Rev Leslie Lloyd Jones, who also gave an address, and the Rev Peter Gledhill officiated. Major-General A.L. Watson, Colonel of The Black Watch, read the lesson.

Bridge

The results of two of the mid-week evening events at the ten-day summer congress of the English Bridge Union taking place at the Torquay Leisure Centre were as follows:

Championship Pairs: 1. Mr and Mrs P Hobbs (Glos); 2. Mr and Mrs A Nelson (North West); 3. Mr and Mrs L C Bell (Devon); 4. Mr and Mrs V Bembridge (Derby); 5. P Goutlieb, S Ritter (Essex); 6. M Sumnerfield, P J Franklin (Essex); 7. Mr and Mrs P Williams (North West).

Pivot Mixed Teams: Winners: Mr and Mrs D A Kime (Herts); A. Surl, S. Dark (Kent). Runners-Up: Mr and Mrs A Nelson (North West); Mr and Mrs P Williams (North West).

THE G High Qu winning P black line Mermard 524 (114) Blackfriars.

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London Pride returns to South Bank

1951 Festival sculpture is found in a village shed

By Lynda Mardin
The years came and went, artistic fashions changed and two seven feet high sculptured women waited and watched for a rescuer.

Abandoned and forgotten after a brief summer of glory 36 years ago, they were imprisoned in the unlikely of places — a shed in Selborne, Hampshire.

Yet their name indicates they were destined for a better life — they are London Pride, a sculpture created by Frank Dobson, one of Britain's leading 20th century artists, for the Festival of Britain on London's South Bank in 1951.

Post-war austerity prevented them being cast in bronze as intended, so the plaster original was put on display during the Festival — then nobody quite knows what happened until the Selborne shed revealed its secret.

Now at last a bronze cast has been made and in this proper and lasting form London Pride will return to London's South Bank, not far from its original site. The bronze will be positioned between the National Theatre and the River Thames to be unveiled by Mr Ronald Grieson, chairman of the South Bank Board, on September 10.

The discovery was made by Arts Council officers who were contacted after the shed's owners informed the family of the artist — who died in 1963 — that the lease had run out on the building. The owners wanted the statue removed — a task which proves easier said than done.

Mr Rory Coonan, responsible for public sculpture at the Arts Council, said last night he could not believe his eyes when he entered the shed and saw London Pride, a little damaged and chipped but otherwise well, among old farm implements.

"We think Dobson must have taken it away after the Festival of Britain and then it was forgotten. It's shrouded in mystery, really. We have no idea what he was doing in Selborne.

"It is a significant piece. It is one of the best examples of post-war public sculpture and it's redolent of the whole Festival of Britain period."



Frank Dobson's Festival of Britain sculpture London Pride, cast in bronze at last, is finished off at the Morris Singer foundry in Basingstoke (Photograph: Nick Rogers)

The Arts Council found private sponsors to pay for the bronze cast — £20,000 was given by Lynton Property and Reversionary plc and £30,000 by the Henry Moore Foundation. Moore having been one of Dobson's pupils.

But first, the plaster original had to be carried from the shed — a job so tricky that Mr Coonan wonders if the shed had been built round the sculpture.

In the end, one of the women was decapitated and six strong men lifted the rest of the huge, heavy work through the door.

Another problem remains — where to house the plaster women now that, 36 years late, they have given birth to the bronze — and been evicted from the shed.



Frank Dobson at work on London Pride in the studios of the Royal College of Art in 1951

Archaeology

Inside the home of early man

By Norman Hammond, Archaeology Correspondent

Excavations are due to recommence at the beginning of next month at one of the earliest human occupation sites known in Britain.

The cave of Pontnewydd, near St Asaph in Clwyd, has not been dug since 1985, and Dr Stephen Green, the director, expects this year's work to be "both a formidable and exciting prospect".

What is exciting, he says, is the chance to excavate one of the original entrances to the cave, blocked for thousands of years by erosion deposits. During last winter geophysical surveys, followed by a deep machine-cut trench into the hillside, located the ancient entry.

"At a depth of 5.3 metres, over 17 feet, below the present surface we stood on the bedrock platform outside the entrance", said Dr Green. "We proved its existence from

the inside of the cave in 1984, by tunnelling."

Pontnewydd Cave dates to a quarter of a million years ago, about the same age as the famous Swanscombe Skull from Kent and a hundred thousand years or so later than the Earliest site in Sussex currently being excavated by English Heritage.

The excavations so far have yielded remains of three humans, two children and one adult, which appear to be among the earliest examples known of archaic *Homo sapiens*. The remains are presently on display at the National Museum of Wales in Cardiff, which sponsors the work.

The human residents lived at the cave mouth, and the debris from their occupation, together with the bones of wild animals from other periods of use, has been swept into the interior of the cave by flooding.

"In 1985 we dug further into the cave than ever before and discovered to our surprise and delight that these debris flows continue for an unknown distance into the cave, as rich in artefacts and fauna as ever", Dr Green says. "This means that the potential of the cave is very considerable and will repay many more seasons of excavation."

The finds from the cave so far include handaxes, cores and flake tools, most of them made of the local volcanic stone. One "elegantly retouched" flint scraper shows that exotic materials were brought in, and the technical competence of the stone workers.

It is only the second site in Britain, after Swanscombe, to yield such early human remains, and Dr Green believes that there is undoubtedly potential for further such discoveries.

Science report

Ox-Eye Daisy finds success in a pot

By Gareth Huw Davies
Britain's long-suffering meadow flora should benefit from recent changes in EEC policy aimed at reducing the numbers of dairy and beef cattle.

These could soon halt the drive for more intense grazing with its heavy use of fertiliser and herbicide, which has greatly reduced the number of traditional meadow flowers and their attendant insect life.

But those wanting to recolonise the meadow with its lost native flowers will have to do much more than simply scatter seeds over the fields, according to recent research at Southampton University.

Scientists at the university's

Department of Biology have carried out two experiments which show just how carefully some seeds have to be handled if they are to blossom again in the meadows.

Seeds of native grassland plants were sowed directly onto four patches of existing grassland which had been cleared of vegetation and dug over. Some were treated with various types of compost and covered with cloches.

Twelve species were used: Ox-Eye Daisy, Knapweed, Lady's Bedstraw, Musk Mallow, Self-Heal, Bulbous Buttercup, Betony, St John's Wort, Field Scabious, Cowslip, Harebell and Hay Rattle.

The results were very vari-

able. One flower, Hay Rattle did not appear at all. Field Scabious and Cowslip produced only one and two plants respectively. The most successful were Ox-Eye Daisy, Knapweed, Buttercup and Mallow.

A second experiment was then carried out in which seeds were germinated in pots and planted out in holes in the turf. Two months after transplanting, only Harebell appeared to have had any difficulty in establishing itself after being planted out.

The explanation for the greater success rate, the scientists believe, is that the pot plants may have better-developed root systems.

They conclude that although the initial cost in manpower is considerably greater, the success rate of using pot-germinated plants is so high that the technique is more cost-effective in the end.

It is also less demanding than clearing plots and preparing seed beds.

However, subsequent management is crucial, the scientists warn; they recommend that a consistent cutting and grazing regime should be established on the replanted meadows to ensure the new plants are not overwhelmed by harder species.

Source: British Ecological Society bulletin, VOL XVIII, August 1987.

OBITUARY

AIR COMMODORE IAN MacDOUGALL
Aid to Zambia during Rhodesian crisis

Air Commodore Ian MacDougall, CBE, DFC, who died on August 25, at the age of 67, served throughout the war in fighters and later commanded the British expedition which was sent to Zambia in the early days of the crisis precipitated by the Rhodesian rebellion against British rule, in 1965.

Ian Neil MacDougall was born at Georgetown, British Guiana, and educated at Morrison's Academy, Creiff. He entered Cranwell in 1938, and had completed his flying training in time to participate in the Battle of Britain.

For this he found himself in 141 squadron, one of the unfortunate few flying the ill-starred Boulton Paul Defiant fighter. Slow and unmanoeuvrable, with its problems exacerbated by a cumbersome dorsal gun turret, the Defiant was no match for the Luftwaffe's Me 109, and 141 Squadron was badly mauled in day fighting before being withdrawn from the battle.

After recuperation it switched to night fighting, but in this, too, combat victories were few and far between. Most of 141's pilots were glad simply to finish the battle in one piece.

In 1941 MacDougall was posted to the Mediterranean theatre, where he commanded successively Nos 94 and 185 Squadrons, flying Tomahawks, Hurricanes and Spitfires. He took part in the operations against the Vichy French in Syria, after which the squadron was moved to the Western Desert.

With 185 Squadron he participated in the defence of Malta, from where, when the critical position of the island eased, it became a base for offensive operations, he saw action during the invasion of Sicily.

He went on in fighters almost to the end of the war and took part in the air operations which covered the Normandy landings.

After the war he had a number of teaching and instructing jobs, among them the post of Chief Flying Instructor at Cranwell, and he

was a War Studies lecturer at the US Air Force Academy in Colorado.

He was Chief Air Staff Officer of 33 Group in 1965, when Mr Ian Smith, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, made his unilateral declaration of independence from Great Britain.

Though no attempt was made by the Labour Government of the day to reverse this unlawful action by force of arms, it did respond to pleas from President Kaunda of neighbouring Zambia, for troops and aircraft to protect the country against any possible aggression from Rhodesia. This was expected in the form of the seizure of the Kariba Dam, which provided Zambia's power supplies.

MacDougall was put in command of an expedition which consisted of a squadron of Javelin fighters, transport aircraft, a contingent of the RAF Regiment and ground radar to assist air defence. During an uneasy period until it became clear that Rhodesia did not intend military action, this force exercised a soothing influence on frayed Zambian nerves, patrolling the borders of the country's airspace, and making morale-boosting demonstration flights over the capital Lusaka.

MacDougall also was in charge of the oil airlift through which Britain tried to ensure that Zambia did not suffer from the consequences of the oil embargo which was in force against Rhodesia. This used eight Britannia aircraft and flew 120,000 gallons of fuel into Zambia early in 1966, with tension much eased. MacDougall handed over COMBRITZAM, as his command was styled, to a successor, and returned to Britain.

His final appointment was as Air Attache in Paris from 1967 until 1969, when he retired.

From 1970 to 1977 he held military liaison posts with Rolls Royce and Bristol Composite Materials Ltd.

He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

MR FREDERICK GILLMAN

Mr Frederick (Freddie) Gillman, OBE, MVO, who died on August 25, at the age of 89, was a newspaper reporter who turned his talents to writing for the Air Ministry during the war. He continued in a similar vein after the war, working in public relations with the British Overseas Airways Corporation (as it then was).

Frederick Charles Gillman was born at York on July 31, 1898, the son of Quaker parents. He received his education at Quaker schools. Although not himself a Quaker, he appealed to be exempted from military service on conscientious grounds. Before his appeal was heard, however, he had joined the Friends Ambulance Unit and spent the rest of the war driving a Red Cross ambulance up to the trenches in France. For his bravery the French awarded him the Croix de Guerre.

After the war he returned to York where he worked as a newspaper reporter, moving to London in 1925 to join the *Westminster Gazette*. He then got a job with *The Yorkshire Post* as its parliamentary correspondent, taking his turn on *Hansard* to earn a little extra.

At the outbreak of the Second World War he joined the press section at the Air Ministry, holding the rank of

squadron leader in the RAFVR. He was sent to France almost immediately with the Advanced Air Striking Force, whose hapless squadrons were almost entirely destroyed in the subsequent fighting. Gillman came out through Britain.

For the rest of the war he was stationed at various mainland RAF bases, and in Italy. He was also attached to coastal command where he served under Mountbatten. His path eventually led back to the Air Ministry where he was deputy director of public relations (general duties). For his copious services as a scribe he received the OBE in 1946.

In September, 1945, he joined BOAC, its press superintendent, and there he remained until his retirement in 1963, finishing as chief press and information officer. He travelled widely, especially in connection with the new Comet aircraft. He also organized many Royal flights, for which efforts he was rewarded with the MVO. He was President of the Institute of Public Relations (1961-2).

In retirement, Gillman raised funds for the African Medical and Research Foundation (flying doctor service) and the Air League.

His wife, Connie, whom he married in 1927, survives him with their two daughters.

CAPTAIN J. M. HODGES

Mr Edward d'Abo writes:

The obituary of Captain J. M. Hodges (August 21) failed to mention another of his notable achievements. In April, 1949, he brought the crippled cruiser, *London*, to safety down the Yangtze River.

While attempting the rescue of HMS *Amethyst*, *London* had come under heavy Communist gunfire, but could not reply, as her armament was unsuitable.

The captain was wounded while the Chinese pilot and the navigating officer were killed. The bridge and its controls were knocked out.

The executive officer,

Commander Hodges, was at the reserve steering position in the stern. He immediately assumed command and regained control by a considerable feat of seamanship.

Using engines only he succeeded in turning this cruiser of 10,000 tons in her own length, which was just about the same as the width of the Yangtze.

By his competence, what could easily have been a disaster was avoided. *London* was so badly damaged she was never recommissioned.

John Hodges came from a distinguished naval family and, true to the traditions of the silent service, he never discussed his exploits.

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THE ARTS

Religious salesmen

Bob Weaver is young, clean, nicely bearded, mad-eyed and equipped with the nasally musical voice of the classic Monty Python wit.

Once upon a time he was an insecure loudmouth; then he fell among born-again Christians. Now he is a secure loudmouth, buttonholing imperfect strangers with wailing, robotic impertinence and yelling, "We're not dull, boring people!" in public.

Going By The Book (BBC2) took a sober, sceptical look at The Kingdom People, a fundamentalist sect based in Bradford whose members believe they are recreating Christ's Bride as advertised in the New Testament.

Interpreting the Bible literally, they place supreme importance on their personal relations with God. They moo, raise their hands, strum guitars and bob up and down in post-hippy Earth Mother dance solos.

TELEVISION

Asked to account for their behaviour, they are only too ready to gush on camera: "What we've got is so wonderful"; being born again is like "being given a million pounds". In other words, they express spiritual matters in the vocabulary of materialism: Christian revivalism is nothing if not the religion of salesmen.

Interact with these pathetic and alarming speeches, an Oxford don, a Christian suggested that what The Kingdom People really need is a healthy injection of doubt.

The Bradford brethren may have continued their own viewing last night with *Rock Gospel Show Special* (BBC1) — a rack of pop videos by American artists of whom one had not previously heard.

What these performers have in common is their vocal Christianity: even the gang of heavy-metal horrors who sport crucifix earings and reportedly hurt Bibles from the stage. Their musical offering took the standard love-song format and simply replaced the sexual object with the Almighty.

Martin Cropper

One-reelers on crest of a new wave

David Robinson reports on the return of the short filler film

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

More than a third of Edinburgh's films, 50 titles, came from British sources — striking evidence of the extent and variety of current activity in this country. In the long term the most significant of these may well be three unobtrusive one-reel shorts, the first fruits of a new production strategy by Channel Four, in association with British Screen.

Regular commercial production of short entertainment films virtually ended more than 30 years ago with the demise of the studio system. Until then the great studios maintained a regular production of shorts, which served as fillers in the long, double-feature cinema programmes of those days. A more important function, however, was to provide an informal apprenticeship system for film directors.

Channel Four, the major single contributor to the renaissance of British cinema, has boldly set out to revive the system, seeking agreement with cinemas to screen a series of 11-minute fiction productions. The first three of these were premiered in Edinburgh and revealed how challenging a form is the short story — a spare format which will conceal no defects of structure or style.

The Kunju Macbeth

Leith Theatre

Blue smoke hisses across an empty stage, an eerie overture starts up on flute and hoarse-sounding strings.

A masked figure in a black cloak appears at the back, centre-stage. The figure steps somewhat shakily forward and turns round to reveal that the mask was on back to front. Then from out of the folds of the cloak tumble two dwarfish figures like new-born toads.

These are the three witches on the blasted heath, and Shakespeare's poetic vision of the sinister doubtfulness of things has been magically

Jenny Wilkes — a director who did brilliant work at the National Film School, took the student film Oscar for *Mother's Wedding*, against all-the-world competition, but has still not been given her first feature — grapples best with the form in *Making Waves*.

She swiftly establishes her scene: an arthritic coach-party of old girls on holiday in Yarmouth; and crisply engineers the surprise denouement, involving the amorous designs of Sheila Hancock on the screw-loose son of one of her chums.

Like Wilkes, Nicholas Granby is his own scenarist on *Closed Circuit*, a wordless comedy-drama with a Kafkaesque view of surveillance devices. Mole Hill's *The Less Adjuster* exemplifies a basic mistake: its story about a conscientious fire insurance investigator misled by a *femme fatale* is potted drama rather than short story.

A series of 10 of these one-reelers per year is in production. Some will be exercises for established directors. Others, like these, will test the strengths and weaknesses of potential feature directors.

British films in Edinburgh range from the idiosyncrasy of Derek Jarman's *The Last of England* (reviewed last week) and the visual splendours of Peter Greenaway's



Beach party: old girls on a spree in Great Yarmouth, led by Sheila Hancock, in *Making Waves*, by the student film Oscar winner Jenny Wilkes

The Belly of an Architect to the homelier regional character comedy of Alan Clarke's *Rita, Sue and Bob Too* and David Leland's debut film *Wish You Were Here*.

Clarke's rumbustious tale of the sexual initiation of two council-schoolgirls opens in London next week; Leland's film relates the seminal early life of that well-loved British matron Cynthia Payne.

Peter Richardson and the Comic Strip team essay a wider kind of comedy in *Eat the Rich*, which

ranges from M15 skulduggery in the corridors of Downing Street to cannibalism among the Sloane Rangers. A lot of comic ideas are chaotically flung together and the lack of pace and structure clearly wearied even the willing Edinburgh audience.

Clive Barker, the British horror writer, has the temerity to take on American exploitation pictures at their own game with his first film *Hellraiser*. In sheer grossness he surpasses his rivals. The story is

about a woman who lures and murders men to feed the insatiable bloodlust of her lover who has returned from the grave looking like something nasty from the butcher's.

Political subjects seem not to suit British directors. *Partisan*, directed by Ken McMullen from a script by Tariq Ali, was shown by Channel 4 to mark the 40th anniversary of India's independence, concurrently with the Edinburgh screenings. The idea of

observing these momentous events from the viewpoint of a Lahore lunatic asylum is ingenious. The images are fine, but the spectator is finally desensitized by the barrage of talk.

The Journey, by Peter Watkins, a British director working out of Sweden, was the festival marathon with a running time of nearly 15 hours. A massive assembly of evidence against nuclear war, it seems — as perverse as it is commendable.

Rigoletto

King's Theatre, Edinburgh

It took a particular form of hubris, or else a certain naivety to bring this *Rigoletto* to Edinburgh. The Finnish National Opera, we know, were persuaded into it for box office reasons — though unnecessarily so as *Jaha*, their second offering and home-grown, has been long sold out.

But, with the *Rigolettos* Britain has stored in her memory, this fairy-tale staging could not be taken very seriously.

Each character seems to be motivated solely by his or her picturesque or narrative function. It is partly a question of

Fairy-tales are hard to swallow

movement and pacing, but partly, too, one of casting. Pietro Ballo, a razor-voiced tenor from Palermo, lunges at every party piece as if it were his first and only chance to prove himself.

Giovanna brings Gilda's emblem with her: a caged canary. This is by no means all that a young, very young ingenue called simply Dülber, a competition-winner from Xingjiang in north-western China, represents in the part. She looks and sounds distinctly under age. Her "Caro nome" was a flawless audition

piece which left an emotional vacuum — and she was to lose several feathers in the storm. The production was, at least, wisely scaled for the King's and so was the Jorma Hynninen's central performance as Rigoletto.

Some will say it lacked authority; few will have shuddered at his cries for vengeance. But Hynninen at last, through listening to Verdi and embodying what he heard with intense concentration, found the blood and nerves of the work.

Hilary Finch

Macbeth with an oriental flavour

translated into a different, visual language.

The language in question is that of Kunju theatre/opera, the oldest Chinese theatrical form, flourishing south of the Yangtze at and before Shakespeare's own time, which combines poetic drama with music and acrobatic displays.

Kunju had a post-war renaissance which was curtailed by the Cultural Revolution, but since 1978 the Shanghai Kunju Theatre has been continuing the work of reviving the historical classics of the form.

Macbeth

King's Theatre, Edinburgh

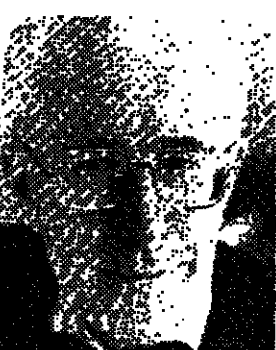
Macbeth — bring thrilling sword-dances. But music is equally important, for Kunju is closer to opera than to western theatre.

The main characters sing prolonged arias (Ji Zhenghua as Lady Macbeth has a singing voice to match her marvellously pert, characterful acting) and, were it not for the cacophonous percussion section which accompanies important speeches, the *Kunju Macbeth* could be closer to Verdi than Shakespeare.

This is necessarily a very free adaptation. In terms of plot it concentrates on the Macbeths and cuts out much of Macduff and Malcolm, but there are also some splendid additions.

Harry Eyres

Orchestral drama in four movements



Pensonby: offer solution

Plans are afoot for the Royal Festival

Hall to take on a resident orchestra.

Richard Morrison looks at how politics appear to be causing a rumpus off stage

directly from Ronald Grierson, and to have resurrected a proposal (first mooted in 1983) for a joint Festival Hall residency by the Philharmonia and LPO.

Grierson, who has made no secret of his opposition to a single-orchestra residency if the orchestras could not agree between them which should be chosen (a somewhat remote possibility), apparently considered that the joint-residency was a viable compromise. However, the Arts Council's working party then began its investigation, and swiftly decided that joint residency was undesirable.

In fact, though the Grierson plan was apparently discussed with the Arts Council at the highest level, the idea of the LPO and Philharmonia amicably settling into joint residency together has caused amusement and incredulity in the London music profession. The mutual bitterness and

suspicion of the two managements, so obvious in public exchanges about the proposed merger last season, has if anything been fuelled by a separate development during the summer.

On July 12 *The Sunday Times* devoted 17 pages of its colour supplement and the front cover to the LPO and included a special subscription offer for the orchestra's forthcoming season.

Despite spoiling tactics by the Philharmonia and LSO, which each took paid advertising in *The Sunday Times* to promote their own subscription schemes in the two weeks prior to the LPO feature, all the orchestras admit that the feature represented a brilliant marketing coup by the LPO (which, with a little help from Saatchi and Saatchi, has also pioneered orchestral "image" advertising on television and the London Underground).

The LPO claims that its



Grierson: threat to resign

entire 13-concert Festival Hall series until Christmas has been sold out; in effect, 32,000 tickets have been sold as a result of a single newspaper feature.

It remains to be seen whether this has any adverse (or even positive) effect on the other orchestras' box-office returns. But once again it seems that it will be the Philharmonia — which has the longest-running subscription scheme and the only one based entirely on the Festival Hall — which stands to suffer most from the LPO's expansionist policies.

When the Arts Council receives its working party's report, it will be faced with an acute dilemma. Opposition from Ronald Grierson would be a worrying factor, since the South Bank's lavish plans — to mount, for example, huge bicentenary celebrations of the French Revolution and of Mozart's death — do assume

that a figure of Grierson's stature, with powerful connections in the City and wide influence in government circles, will conjure up the necessary public and private funds.

Additionally, choosing one orchestra and upsetting two others would undoubtedly provoke what might be appropriately termed well-orchestrated campaigns of protest.

"They will never implement any South Bank resident orchestra idea," said one orchestral manager last week, "because to do that would require the one thing the Arts Council has always been short of: courage." Another wondered whether the fact of one orchestra being "resident" would make any real difference.

On the other hand the Arts Council must be aware that, as it has cut back on its grants to the London orchestras, so it has largely forfeited any right to wave the big stick over them in the crucial matter of repertoire.

There is still a certain amount of extra funding available if the orchestras programme bold contemporary works, but not nearly enough incentive (the orchestras reckon) to justify the risks of box-office disaster. "You could comfortably lose 20 grand in one night, just messing around with some Ligeti," said Ian Macley of the RPO.

It may well be that to regain the respect of the London orchestras and their canny managers, and to re-establish some degree of artistic control over them, the Arts Council will take a step of unprecedented boldness and endorse the residency idea.

Till death do us part

THEATRE

As Is Half Moon

Two moments stand out in this Aids play by William M Hoffman, billed as "a love story" and too sweet for my taste, for all that the theme is bitter.

The first is no more than a list of names, spoken by the six members of the cast from stage, aisles and body of the theatre; names of New York friends of the characters who have died of Aids-related disease. Merely a list, but containing so many names that the speaking of it becomes a litany.

The second moment, creating a more traditional effect, occurs when Rich, the fairly likeable hero, is visited on his hospice bed by his estranged brother and they finally hug.

What these scenes impart in their different ways is the reality of loss, but it is indicative of Hoffman's over-view of his material that the reunited brothers are interrupted by a cross orderly who supposes Rich is cheating on his lover.

The emotional content fizzles out in gurgles of laughter and confusion, a pattern typical of too much of this play, where scenes of passion expire in a gag and merry behaviour is the inevitable prelude to another deadly discovery.

The play begins with Rich and his ex-lover, Saul, dividing up the furniture in their "Village" loft. You have the Barcelona chair; what about the cat?

Saul persuades Rich to take him back, promising to look after him no matter what, but the very creepy realization soon dawns that flaccid, weepy Saul is the man the author really worries about. "I need you," he bleats. "You don't have the monopoly of pain!"

challenging score its full array of colours. The trumpets, for whom the ballet is perhaps most conspicuously hazardous, were conspicuously impressive, and the entire work told its tale with a dramatic conviction rarely encountered; too often it is treated merely as a showpiece.

If *Petrushka* demands orchestral heroism, no less so does Ravel's *Sheherazade*, though there it is of an aromatic, sensual kind. In this performance there were some gorgeously expressive solos from David Thomas's oboe in "Asie" and from David Butt's flute in "La Flûte enchantée", for example. But the best were those of the soprano Felicity Lott, tender, subtle and, in "L'Indifférent", patently erotic.

Stephen Pettitt



Pals: David Fielder as Saul (left) and George Costigan as Rich

ing up the furniture in their "Village" loft. You have the Barcelona chair; what about the cat?

An author has every right to create a pettish wimp but cannot expect an audience to see him readily as a noble and selfless buddy.

Interestingly, the play itself cannot see him as that, and his apotheosis has to be reported by a hospice nurse, front of curtain. Symptomatic of the play, I am afraid.

David Fielder gives Saul the necessary hand-dog eyes that plead from above his tough moustache. George Costigan catches the posture of despair involuntarily shown by the mortally sick when the body is drooped, head slightly tilted and the mind no longer bothers to raise it.

Elsewhere, a little camp chat in the cameo parts is OK but not when it keeps twittering back for more.

Jeremy Kingston

Raisin with p

The genteel approach to charity begins with

The British gave away a staggering £1.4 billion last year — around £70 for every family in the country. But with 12,000 charities competing for the cake, it needs expertise to win some of the crumbs.

Anthony Swinson, a former naval captain, realized this 15 years ago when he became director of the Lord's Taverners, a group of sporting and showbusiness stars who decided to put something back into the game of cricket which had given them so much pleasure. In 1972 they raised £18,000. This year they had for sporting facilities for the underprivileged and the underprivileged and the underprivileged will top £1 million.

Swinson, 65, did it by applying a mixture of military discipline and hard-nosed commercialism. He says his

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Bernard Haitink is one of those few conductors whose natural habit is to do things properly. His results may not be glitteringly spectacular, but neither are they earthbound. He is, in fact, a musician's musician.

That much could be learned from his Prom with the BBC Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday night. Many others, for instance, might have looked upon Mozart's exquisite middle period A Major Symphony, No 29, as nothing more than a gentle warm-up; but Haitink carefully shaped a glowing performance, beautifully judging the balance both among the strings, and between them and the pairs of oboes and horns.

He hinted the sound with a pleasing sweetness which was only slightly precious, and only in some places, notably

PROMENADE CONCERT

BBCSO/Haitink

Albert Hall/Radio 3

the slow movement. The stylish cool with which the high horn parts were despatched told us, moreover, that this was an orchestra on its mettle.

Further evidence of that came in Stravinsky's *Petrushka*, given, Haitink being Haitink, in the 1911 version, more lavishly orchestrated and hence more vivid than that of 1947. The supreme confidence of the playing — the odd slip of embouchure was an irrelevance — brought to what remains a notoriously

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FRIDAY PAGE

Love's long, late harvest

Mollie Butler was 55 and the mother of six children when she married Rab. It was, for her, nothing less than a miracle, she tells Julia Orange

Love in middle age often sounds like a not-quite-so-splendid thing as love in youth. But not so for Mollie Butler, whose memoirs published next week celebrate two extraordinary marriages.

Her first husband, August Courtauld, was a famous Arctic explorer, and son of the millionaire philanthropist Samuel Augustus Courtauld. Her second husband was Rab Butler, a kaleidoscopic man who was variously Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary, Chairman of the Conservative Party, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, amateur painter, wit and an unusually popular statesman. In the words of Elizabeth Longford, he was also "the best Prime Minister we never had".

When Mollie and Rab married, in 1959, she was 55. It was a happy end to a traumatic decade; both had nursed their previous partners through distressing illnesses. Mollie writes: "I was given a miracle, he and I used towards each other for mutual comfort, and in doing so found a depth of devotion which was to last the rest of our lives. Much is written about young love, but love in middle life is like a renaissance and is as strong as anything I have ever known."

Mollie Butler (a.k.a. Lady Butler of Saffron Walden) and I met at the very beautiful Georgian house in Essex where she has lived on and off for 40 years. She will be 80 this week, and even with walking stick is an impressive figure: tall and slender with a fine bosom carried like a present. Her speech is old-fashioned and Mitfordish and she has a very sudden, sweet and naughty smile which must have endeared her no end to her two husbands.

She led me into the library, where she wrote the book sitting on a sofa with her feet up, surrounded by photographs of Rab, of August, her six children and numerous grandchildren. At times she must feel like



Lady Butler in the library of her home with a photograph of Rab: he gave her the chance to "step into the sunlight after living in the shadows"

the only survivor in the house, for both husbands died here.

It took her a year to complete the book and, because it never occurred to her anyone would read it, she found it alarmingly easy and a great relief. "You know, old age is quite awful really," she says. "One has to bottle up so much, and Rab's death was such a blow. For three years after, I was aware of nothing else."

As she wrote, she came to see that "I was not a miserable and lonely creature, but how jolly lucky I had been. That being loved well was rather like being a camel, that one could store it and live on it long after the men had gone."

For a woman who insists her life has been an attempt to balance "terrible anxieties about the ones I've loved with attempts to feel secure", Lady Butler has always been drawn to men living dramatic lives.

In 1930, when she and August were engaged, he went off for a year to join the British Arctic Air Expedition and became world famous when he was trapped for six

months in an ice-cap station. After he was released a hero, the shock of the wait for 21-year-old Mollie led to a kind of breakdown. "Before that I was happy and carefree, but from then on I was always conscious of the abyss in the midst of life."

In 1947, after years of what she calls splendid happiness — six children, plenty of money, interesting friends, spouses — the abyss opened again. She and five of her children contracted polio.

In 1951, August was diagnosed as having multiple sclerosis. His decline was dramatic and distressing. "Over a period of eight years I watched him change from a most dear and loving husband into someone I scarcely knew."

During these terrible years, she found she could confide in very few people, but one of them was an old family friend, Rab Butler. When she married Rab six months after August's death there were some, she says, who thought the marriage too soon. "But they did not know how long ago August had left me."

The chance to love again was "literally like a miracle. Like step-

ping into the sunlight after living in the shadows." One of the words she thinks describes Rab best is the French *bonté*, meaning a kind of natural goodness.

He was incapable of an ignoble thought or action, she writes in her book. "Of course, dear", she confides sitting on her sofa, "he was very, very physically attractive. And he was a brilliantly clever man."

The only frosty note in her book has to do with the time in 1963 when Macmillan stepped down as Prime Minister. Mollie believes that he did not hand the job over to Butler because of jealousy dating to the days when Churchill had chosen Rab to be the architect of the new Conservative.

Is she bitter? "No, not bitter, sad. Rab would have been a superb Prime Minister — he could have run the country with one hand tied behind his back."

Did she not wonder what she might have made of her own talents had she not been a full-time wife? "No," she said, simply. "When I

married my husband became my job. I took it for granted that, if my marriages were to be a success, I would have to fit in. The idea some women have that they must somehow prove themselves superior I find oddly sad and irrelevant. Women are superior, we were made to be tougher and perhaps we have to work harder than a man does at marriage because we are tougher."

Certainly, her love affair with Rab had an ending worthy of the beginning. "One day, he and I were walking and he suddenly said a wonderful thing. He said: 'I am very interested in the romance of marriage. If you love someone you don't notice or mind anything.'"

Not long after that, just before he died, Mollie recalls him saying: "Do you know, I think we love each other more since I've been ill." To which she replied: "Nonsense, I couldn't have loved you more."

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987
August and Rab by Mollie Butler, published by Weidenfeld & Nicolson on next Thursday, £12.95. To be serialized in The Sunday Times from this Sunday.

More than my job's worth?

Miss Samantha Fox earns, according to the article in Monday's Spectrum page, well over £250,000 a year. Very nice too, I thought, cursing my parents for insisting I swot over the Book of Knowledge in my early formative years. More attention to healthy outdoor activities might have aided my physical development. Mr Terry Wogan chats it up for £350,000 while a nameless company director at Marks & Spencer gets £217,016. It's all a bit teeth gnashing, isn't it?

That's the trouble with articles listing the annual incomes of people as disparate as Ms Judith Gosmore, slaving away as a nurse in the sexually-transmitted diseases clinic at Westminster Hospital for £7,300, and Mr Stephen Butler getting his £95,000 as a chairman and managing director in computer technology. They satisfy a bit of healthy prurience on our part about who earns what, which is harmless enough, but willy-nilly they do promote the feeling that some people in our society get more money — or less money — than they "deserve".

On the face of it, of course, it is hard to see why a maths teacher at Bedford should get twice as much money as nurse Gosmore. Even where it is evident that one occupation should be "worth" more

'Concepts such as justice and fairness cannot be applied to salaries in the marketplace'

than another — as, for instance, the £1 million-plus earned by Sir Ralph Halpern of the Burton Group and the Boots sales assistant at £4,324 — the sheer size of the disparity is outrageous.

I suppose this reaction is made up partially of envy, that "most odious and antisocial of all passions" as John Stuart Mill helpfully pointed out. But I do think these days we are inclined to look for moral content in job remuneration when, in fact, wages are determined by a quite amoral process in a free society.

Amoral, of course, is not a synonym for immoral. Just as music cannot be measured by weight, concepts such as "justice" and "fairness" cannot be applied to salaries in the marketplace. Attempts to do so are like the newly rich lady's request in a Belgravia bookshop, for a row of green bound books, grounded in the innocent belief that the function of books is to match the decor in her study. Mind you, I think hers is a more charming error than the mistake of applying criteria such as social justice to people's incomes — and certainly less dangerous.

Women are particularly prone to fall victim to this syndrome. We are forever being told that the sexist



BARBARA AMIEL

society confines us to jobs where the salaries are "unfair" or where our work has more "social value" than the wages reflect.

Looking for a "just wage" was a medieval preoccupation, too, second only to the search for the alchemist's stone. It was only in the last couple of hundred years, when the economic and political ideas of classic liberalism took hold, that people finally decided they had been looking for justice in the wrong place and that perhaps creating a free marketplace would be fairer than trying to figure out what was a "just" wage for a fishmonger or the "just" price for a fish.

Let anybody who catches a fish sell it to anybody who wishes to eat it for whatever price that fish may be worth to that person. That was amoral. What was immoral was having the king — or a bureaucrat — take away part of what a person earned by the public's free choice and hand it over to someone else whom they believed "deserved" it more.

That insight, essentially, was the spirit that took us out of feudalism. Social justice was probably more attainable, we thought, as a by-product of liberty than in the closed world of feudalism or contemporary tyranny.

Well, I still think so and that is why I cringe whenever I see attempts to have the state decide what our wages should be through some tribunal or another.

I know that in one sense just about every job is of equal value — in the sense that the brain surgeon couldn't work without the operating room nurse and the television star needs his make-up lady. But clearly it would also be "unjust" to have Terry Wogan and his make-up lady paid the same salary.

All the same, I couldn't help wincing when I read just how much Ian Botham makes in the tight little world of cricket compared with, say, Britain's Laura Davies, who is probably the best woman golfer in the world, having recently won the Women's US Open.

I think one has to remind oneself whenever reading these sort of articles that the moral bottom line of incomes is not how much — which has no moral value one way or another — but whether or not they were earned by moral means.

Raising cash with panache

The genteel approach is gone — now charity begins with business acumen

The British gave away a staggering £1.4 billion last year — around £70 for every family in the country. But with 155,000 charities competing for the cake, it needs expertise to catch some of the crumbs.

Anthony Swainson, a former naval captain, realized this 15 years ago when he became director of the Lord's Taverners, a group of sporting and showbusiness stars who had decided to put something back into the game of cricket which had given them so much pleasure. In 1972 they raised £18,000. This year their fund for sporting facilities for the underprivileged and mini-buses for the handicapped will top £1 million.

Swainson, 65, did it by applying a mixture of military principles and hard-nosed commercialism. He says his

strategy, detailed in his new book *Please Give Generously*, applies whether you're running a national appeal or a school fête.

"It means that when you go for a sponsor you have to be able to give them a proper commercial appraisal of what's in it for them. You can't just hold out the begging bowl," he says. "It means when you're big enough having first class staff paid a market salary — too many charities stagger on with duds. It means knowing how to delegate and pick able lieutenants and use people properly."

He would like to see more women at the top of the charity field. Though women form the backbone of volunteer labour in many local efforts, men still tend to grab the top jobs. "Women are more



Anthony Swainson: 'Raise a laugh and you raise the cash'

conscientious, competent and hard-working," he says.

"But they can have a very restraining effect when they see their housekeeping money being given away."

One of his early discoveries was that showbiz stars were unaccustomed to taking orders. "They were used to people saying, 'Darling, don't you think it would be nice if we did so and so.' They'd never encountered anyone who said, 'Just do it'. In a way they rather liked it."

Getting a celebrity to your event can be the key to success. "People just flock to see them." He advises trying local and personal contacts, even hanging around stage doors. Pay a fee if necessary, but be sure the financial returns are worth the outlay.

Once you've got your celebrity, it is vital to cosset him or her. Swainson recalls a dreadful evening when he and Terry Wogan were abandoned to the clutches of the "Jersey blue rinse brigade".

And he stresses the necessity of treating celebrities as VIPs. "I've always been used to grovelling around important people because of a necessary end-product. In the Navy it was promotion, now it's a mini-bus."

A royal patron is a real coup — Lord's Taverners has Prince Philip as "12th man". "The business world goes ga-ga about them." Write and apply, he advises — "they do shuffle the pack every so often."

Swainson peppers his advice with military maxims and droll good sense. For instance: flag days ("choose your football ground wisely or your collectors might be mugged") and lunches ("no Savoy prices in Middle Wallop"). Above all, have fun: "Raise a laugh and you raise the cash."

To those who think all this is too tough and go-getting, Swainson says, "The end is what matters. If I can put one mini-bus on the road by being a bit of a swine, isn't that better than being a charmer who does half?"

In fact Swainson is an immensely engaging character with unbounded enthusiasm, a salty turn of phrase and a vast fund of anecdotes drawn from a career that took him to the D-Day landings, Suez, the

first British H-bomb test at Christmas Island and Princess Margaret's wedding as an usher. "Thought I'd get a gong. All I got was my Alvis wrecked when the crowds stood on it to see her."

He is happy with the current trend towards less State and more charity support for all kinds of causes. "Of course you could do all these things with a massive charity tax but I don't think people want that impersonal approach. Fund-raising involves the individual. There's something very English about beavering away for your favourite cause."

Liz Gill

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Please Give Generously! A Guide to Fund Raising by Anthony Swainson with Linda Jeff, published by David and Charles next Wednesday, £4.95.

- MILLET - LIGHTING

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Tell-tales of the nursery

If you think you hear an evil chuckling arising this week across the nation, you are right. It comes from everyone who has ever employed a nanny or a pair. We are chuckling, in a disgracefully unkind and told-you-so manner, about the affair of Anne Diamond's nanny.

A shocking tale: Ms Diamond employed young Debbie Smithers as nanny to her child by her live-in lover. Nanny did not suit the precocious, new-formed family and on leaving his home she took her thrilling inside story of life with the TV-am star straight to The Sun newspaper. The couple instantly slapped on a High Court injunction, holding off the tale until next Tuesday, and vented their outrage.

The child's father, Mr Michael Hollingsworth, an £80,000 a year workaholic, rather rashly announced in one paper that he would give up his own highly-paid job to be a househusband, in order to protect his "family privacy".

A shocking business. We ought to be sorry for them. So why are we chuckling with uncontrollable glee? It is not only because the romance and the slanderingly publicized

Why did no one tell Ms Diamond that nannies and privacy do not mix?

pregnancy had made us queasy; it is not a mere matter of appearances. The story is funny simply because it reveals unsuspected, rather sweet, naivetes in these glittering streetwise TV folk. They actually sound surprised, as well as annoyed, at the blow to "family privacy", something which no veteran of the nursery would ever be.

True, not everyone's nanny goes to Fleet Street. But it is a very rare one indeed who does not chat to her friends: after all, live-in nannies generally suffer from long hours, low pay, and the need for constant eggshell diplomacy with a tearful, guilty, post-natal professional mother with irritatingly high-flown theories about baby-care.

Nannies will gossip, as sparks fly upwards. It is not malicious: it is just a fact of life. And the network of gossip spreads: their nanny friends will in turn pass on interesting little nuggets to others, and some of those others may pass

them on to their own employers over coffee and bickering. We once had such a networking nanny, and I could tell you things about the domestic arrangements and emotional peculiarities of certain rather famous journalists, television personalities, and company wives which would make your hair stand on end. It is not vicious, it is not particularly damaging: just fascinating, as other people's lives always are.

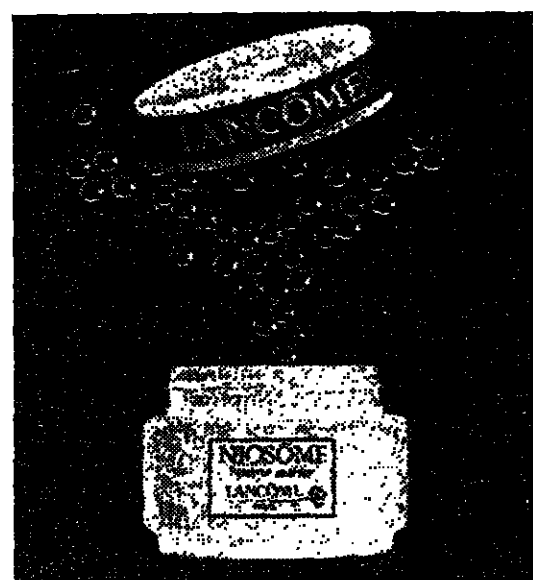
So perhaps the Hollingsworth-Diamond ménage should take comfort. All the "highly embarrassing and confidential" information imparted to The Sun by Nanny Debbie would certainly have got out anyway, if more slowly. And unless Daddy Mike really gives up his job to spoon mush into wee Oliver, I am sure we can look forward to more.

The only answer, as many have found, is to lead an extremely bland, boring, harmonious domestic life, retiring to twin beds with a mug of cocoa and a gardening book apiece straight after the News or Ten headlines. Good luck to them.

Libby Purves

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987

Sample the secret to younger looking skin.

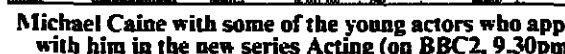


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TELEVISION CHOICE



not always find parts that stretch him. Those watching his program will probably come to the conclusion that he could be a very good director as well. The question is actually put to him and gets a disappointing answer. A director, Caine explains, is not just working on a film while the cameras are rolling, but for three months before and three months afterward. So, as a director, Caine is making one film. Caine can be acting in four. As the man says, it comes down to economics.

● There is a fine example of virtuosic movie acting later this evening—Ellen Burstyn's Oscar-winning performance in *Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore* (B&W, 11:25pm). The 1974 film, by Martin Scorsese, is the study of a woman who reacts to widowhood—her boorish husband is killed in a road crash—by setting off with her son to

Peter Waymark

RADIO CHOICE

● **The Flounder** (Radio 3, 9.25pm) triumphantly brings the curtain down on Peter Redgrove's updated and — more often than not — reconstituted fairy tale by the Brothers Grimm. Redgrove has altered the title to *Originality and The Fisherman and his Wife* — which is what it was called when the Grimms changed on the tale in its original shape, written in the Pomeranian low German dialect. In the Grimms' version, the humble fisherman's wife has a gargantuan appetite for power and possessions that is satisfied by a grateful fish who is actually an enchanted prince. She advances from stinking hovel to pleasant cottage, from castle to palace, and finally, to papal glory in an edifice that, in its magnificence, outvancates the Vatican. When the Grimms had done with the wife, she had gone too far — missing about the sun and moon in her role of mistress of creation, and causing universal havoc.



For his ending, Redgrove goes back to the Pomeranian original in which the wife achieves the ultimate. She becomes God. But even that is not enough for Redgrove. He comes up with a devastating last line of his own that neither the Grimm Brothers nor the Pomeranians would have dared even to contemplate. Brian Miller has produced *The Flounder* with a vast assortment of sound effects (some of them of epic proportions), and Judy Cornwell, who plays the wife, assumes

an equally vast assortment of voices.

● Something else on Radio 3 that I recommend tonight is Fortunes of War (7.00), which, as Bennett says, is "garsoned by an army of critics, and is difficult to enter for anyone lacking high seriousness." And "I'm not sure I have it," says Bennett. He knows full well, of course (and so does he who saw his *The Insurance Man* on TV) that he does have it – and in abundance – and he goes on to demonstrate the fact by projecting Kafka into the 1980s where he watches a syn-nihil football match and sympathizes with the hunger of the goal mouth and not with the frustration of the players. The trouble with Kafka, concludes Bennett, is that he did not know the word Kafkaesque. Bennett knows it, though, and proves it by creating a Miss Venables, hospital book trolley attendant, who, when asked by a patient for a copy of *Jake's Thing*, gives him *Howard's End* instead, without batting an eyelid.

Peter Davalle

6.00 TV-am introduced by Caroline
Bighton and Richard Kane. News

6.00 *CeeLo*.
6.35 *Leon Errol* in *It Shouldn't Happen to a Dog* (b/w).
6.55 *Weather*.
7.00 *Weekend Time* with Frank Pough, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Poxon and Pamela Armstrong. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.15, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.35, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.35 and 8.25.
8.35 *The Pink Panther Show*. Three cartoons (r).
8.55 *Regional News and Weather*.
9.00 *News and weather*.
9.05 *Ant & Dec's Saturday Night Takeaway* programme presented by Ant & Dec starting with the cartoon *Boss Cat* (r). **9.30** *Heartbeat* explores 'reprinting, microprints and rubber stamps' (r). **10.00** *News and weather*. **10.05** *Neighbours* (r). **10.35** *Play School*, followed by *The Panthers* featuring Leonard Rossiter (r). **10.55** *Pine to Eleven* with pupils from Twyford Church of England High School.
11.00 *News and weather*.
11.05 *Zoe's Fiddlers* (region b/w).
11.10 Last episode of the swashbuckling serial, *Will Don del Oro* be unmasked by Zorro?
11.35 *Video Active*. Last of the series. *London's Media Arts Lab*, a community-based workshop (r).
12.00 *News and weather*.
12.05 *Debbie*. JR and Cliff are in competition; but the woman show who is the best man (r). **12.55** *Regional News and Weather*.
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Philip Heydon. Followed by weather.
1.25 *Neoborn*.
1.55 *Felix Juezar* (b/w).
1.59 Dramatic biography of the Mexican leader who Napoleon III tried to depose. Starring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. Directed by William Dieterle.
2.45 *Swain*. Andrew Harvey discusses safety (r).
4.10 *Heartfiliff and Marauders*. Three cartoons (r). **4.30** *Galloping Gaieties* (r). **4.55** *Newsround*. **5.05** *Gentle Ben* (r) (CeeLo).
5.35 *World Athletics Championships*. Desmond Lynn, Brendan Foster and David Moorcroft try to forecast the winners of tomorrow's meeting in Rome.
6.00 *Star O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.35 *London Plus*.
7.00 *Wogan*. Derek Jameson's guests include former SDP leader, David Owen and intrepid investigative reporter, Roger Cook. Music is provided by Chris Rea.
7.35 *The Living Isles*. Julian Pettifer reports on the extraordinary amount of wildlife that can be found co-existing with man in suburbs (r) (CeeLo).
8.15 *Dynasty*. When Krystina goes missing, even Alexis takes time off from some delicate dealing to help (CeeLo).
9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Followed by regional news and weather.
9.30 *Dave Allen*. The Irishman's unique brand of humour and observations (r).
10.15 *Onehalf of the Proms*. Introduced by Jane Glover. The BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Haitink, perform pieces by two 20th century composers: Rav's *Sheherazade* and Stravinsky's *Petrushka*. Soloists are the soprano Felicity Lott and pianist John Lill.
11.25 *Felix Allen Doesn't Live Here Anymore* (1974). Starring Ellen Burstyn and Kris Kristoferson. Directed by Martin Scorsese (see Choice).
1.15 *Weather, closedown*.

6.00 TV-*see* introduced by Caroline Ricketts and Philip K. News at 6.00 and 6.30; financial news at 6.30; exercise at 6.55.

7.00 Good Morning Britain presented by Kay Burley and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; a cartoon at 7.25; plus TV highlights with Jimmy Greaves.

8.35 *Wacadoo* with Timmy Mallett and Michaela Strachan.

9.25 *Thames News Headlines*.

9.30 *Sledge* (r).

10.00 *The Coral Island*. Episode four of the adventure serial (r).

10.30 *University Challenge*. Bamber Gascoigne presents the fourth quarter-final.

11.00 *Fast Tulip Too* (r). **11.10** *Rainbow*.

11.25 *Thames News Headlines*.

11.30 *The Running Programme*. Cliff Temple investigates nutrition with the world's top endurance athletes and nutritionists and former champion runners, Jim Peters, Ann Peacker and Basil Heatley.

12.00 *Winner Takes All*. Geoffrey Whelan asks the general knowledge quiz.

12.30 *ITN News* with John Suchet. **12.35** *Thames News*.

1.00 *Film: Broken Journey* (1947, b/w) Melvyn Frumkin about the survivors of an air crash in the Alps and their attempts to reach safety. Starring Philip Calvert, and directed by Ken Annakin.

1.30 *Take the High Road*.

3.25 *Thames News Headlines*.

3.30 *Sons and Daughters*.

4.00 *Children's ITV* presented by Gary Torz. *Deke* from Shore, starting with *Rounder*. **4.15** *Bill the Minder* (r). **4.30** *Andrew O'Connor's Juice Machine*. **4.35** Inspector Gadget's dangerous sleuth. **5.00** *Belted's* a Bugle. Naturalist David Belamy goes beachcombing. **5.15** *Ask No Questions*. Quiz game presented by John Ingham.

5.45 *Wagon with Queen Armstrong*.

6.00 *Thames News*. **6.05** *Police Today*.

6.30 *Dance Repertoire*. The London Sinfonietta performs the *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* by Dmitri Shostakovich.

7.00 *Film: M*. Philip Sims. *James Bond* appears. **7.30** *Thames News*.

8.30 *Thames News*. **8.35** *Wacadoo* with Timmy Mallett and Michaela Strachan.

9.00 *The New Adventures of Robin Hood* (r).

9.55 *The Champions*. **10.00** *Thames News*. **10.30** *ITN News*. **10.35** *Thames News*. **10.40** *ITN News*. **10.45** *ITN News*. **10.50** *ITN News*. **10.55** *ITN News*. **11.00** *ITN News*. **11.05** *ITN News*. **11.10** *ITN News*. **11.15** *ITN News*. **11.20** *ITN News*. **11.25** *ITN News*. **11.30** *ITN News*. **11.35** *ITN News*. **11.40** *ITN News*. **11.45** *ITN News*. **11.50** *ITN News*. **11.55** *ITN News*. **12.00** *ITN News*. **12.05** *ITN News*. **12.10** *ITN News*. **12.15** *ITN News*. **12.20** *ITN News*. **12.25** *ITN News*. **12.30** *ITN News*. **12.35** *ITN News*. **12.40** *ITN News*. **12.45** *ITN News*. **12.50** *ITN News*. **12.55** *ITN News*. **1.00** *ITN News*. **1.05** *ITN News*. **1.10** *ITN News*. **1.15** *ITN News*. **1.20** *ITN News*. **1.25** *ITN News*. **1.30** *ITN News*. **1.35** *ITN News*. **1.40** *ITN News*. **1.45** *ITN News*. **1.50** *ITN News*. **1.55** *ITN News*. **2.00** *ITN News*. **2.05** *ITN News*. **2.10** *ITN News*. **2.15** *ITN News*. **2.20** *ITN News*. **2.25** *ITN News*. **2.30** *ITN News*. **2.35** *ITN News*. **2.40** *ITN News*. **2.45** *ITN News*. **2.50** *ITN News*. **2.55** *ITN News*. **3.00** *ITN News*. **3.05** *ITN News*. **3.10** *ITN News*. **3.15** *ITN News*. **3.20** *ITN News*. **3.25** *ITN News*. **3.30** *ITN News*. **3.35** *ITN News*. **3.40** *ITN News*. **3.45** *ITN News*. **3.50** *ITN News*. **3.55** *ITN News*. **4.00** *ITN News*. **4.05** *ITN News*. **4.10** *ITN News*. **4.15** *ITN News*. **4.20** *ITN News*. **4.25** *ITN News*. **4.30** *ITN News*. **4.35** *ITN News*. **4.40** *ITN News*. **4.45** *ITN News*. **4.50** *ITN News*. **4.55** *ITN News*. **5.00** *ITN News*. **5.05** *ITN News*. **5.10** *ITN News*. **5.15** *ITN News*. **5.20** *ITN News*. **5.25** *ITN News*. **5.30** *ITN News*. **5.35** *ITN News*. **5.40** *ITN News*. **5.45** *ITN News*. **5.50** *ITN News*. **5.55** *ITN News*. **6.00** *ITN News*. **6.05** *ITN News*. **6.10** *ITN News*. **6.15** *ITN News*. **6.20** *ITN News*. **6.25** *ITN News*. **6.30** *ITN News*. **6.35** *ITN News*. **6.40** *ITN News*. **6.45** *ITN News*. **6.50** *ITN News*. **6.55** *ITN News*. **7.00** *ITN News*. **7.05** *ITN News*. **7.10** *ITN News*. **7.15** *ITN News*. **7.20** *ITN News*. **7.25** *ITN News*. **7.30** *ITN News*. **7.35** *ITN News*. **7.40** *ITN News*. **7.45** *ITN News*. **7.50** *ITN News*. **7.55** *ITN News*. **8.00** *ITN News*. **8.05** *ITN News*. **8.10** *ITN News*. **8.15** *ITN News*. **8.20** *ITN News*. **8.25** *ITN News*. **8.30** *ITN News*. **8.35** *ITN News*. **8.40** *ITN News*. **8.45** *ITN News*. **8.50** *ITN News*. **8.55** *ITN News*. **9.00** *ITN News*. **9.05** *ITN News*. **9.10** *ITN News*. **9.15** *ITN News*. **9.20** *ITN News*. **9.25** *ITN News*. **9.30** *ITN News*. **9.35** *ITN News*. **9.40** *ITN News*. **9.45** *ITN News*. **9.50** *ITN News*. **9.55** *ITN News*. **10.00** *ITN News*. **10.05** *ITN News*. **10.10** *ITN News*. **10.15** *ITN News*. **10.20** *ITN News*. **10.25** *ITN News*. **10.30** *ITN News*. **10.35** *ITN News*. **10.40** *ITN News*. **10.45** *ITN News*. **10.50** *ITN News*. **10.55** *ITN News*. **11.00** *ITN News*. **11.05** *ITN News*. **11.10** *ITN News*. **11.15** *ITN News*. **11.20** *ITN News*. **11.25** *ITN News*. **11.**

5.35 Open University. From Penkridge to Granada. Ends 7.30.

9.00 Ceebz. 1.20 Postman Pat (r). 1.35 Ceebz. 2.35 Transit.

2.45 News and weather, followed by *Ricki from Greenwood*. Introduced by Julian Wilson.

3.00 The Benetton Stakes 3.30 The Waterford Candlelakes Stakes and 4.30 The Racehorse Owners Association News. Commentators are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hamner. Includes 3.45 News and weather, regional news and weather.

4.15 European Show Jumping Championships from St Gallen, Switzerland.

6.00 The Tarsan the Magnificent (1989). Starring Gordon Scott as the jungle hero intent on seeing that justice is done when a gang robs a mining company and kills a policeman. Directed by Robert Day.

7.25 Transit presented by Mike Smith and Vivien Greager, features the Inland Waterways Festival at Coventry and the American Classical Music Convention at Pebble Beach.

8.00 Face the Music. 1979 edition with pantheists Peter Owen, Richard Baker and Robin Ray, and guest Simon Ratcliffe, then newly-appointed conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra.

8.30 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Anne Swiftbank investigate a new variety of strawberry, and a range of bulbs suitable for small gardens.

9.00 City Lights. Comedy series starring Gerard Kelly.

9.20 Acting. See (Choice).

10.30 Newsnight with Peter Snow, Donald MacCormick and Adam Raphael. 11.15 **Weatherfirst.**

11.30 European Show Jumping Championships. Highlights of today's competition. Introduced by David Vine.

12.00 Film: Stranger on the Third Floor (1944, b/w). Peter Lorre stars in the thriller directed by Boris Ingster. A reported testimony convinces a man of murder; but after the execution he begins to believe he was mistaken, especially when the same pattern of crime recurs. Ends 1.45.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Channel 4 Racing from Newmarket. 3.45 Laundry Hotel Handicap. 3.15 Hawthorne Juvenile Maiden Stakes. 3.45 Budweiser-Hawthorne Hopeful Stakes. 4.15 Budweiser Balmoral Sprint Handicap.	9.00 Tanned and tanned. A new series two style, two women, two men.
4.30 Countdown. Extended final of the words and number game.	9.30 Village. A new series of short stories.
5.15 World of Animation. 5.30 Solid Rock. The Las Vegas Premises. 5.45 Hindsight and Next August.	10.00 The sit-com. A new series of short stories.
6.00 Revd. Gary Crowley and Jon Stephen Fink with their review of the latest films on video.	10.30 Ano. A new series of short stories.
6.15 The Top 10 music plus the heavy metal chart.	11.00 UK. A new series of short stories.
7.00 Channel 4 News, weather.	11.30 UK. A new series of short stories.
7.30 Book Choice Hugh Thomas reviews the revised edition of <i>An Illustrated Short History of the World</i> by H G Wells (Oracle).	1.00 Film. A new series of short stories.
8.00 What The Papers Say. With Michael Leppman.	1.30 Film. A new series of short stories.
8.15 It's Our World. Times Out. Dr. David Green with a group of Israeli young people about the brief period between finishing high school and being called up for national service.	2.00 Film. A new series of short stories.
8.45 Masterpiece. William McGaggart's painting <i>The Storm</i> .	2.30 Film. A new series of short stories.

...pecially in close-up, means slowing down, controlling your eyes and relaxing almost to the point of freezing. If you get to that point, of course, the performance just becomes wooden. It is a very thin line and explains why Spencer Tracy and Gary Cooper and other Hollywood stars who seemed to do nothing on the screen except be themselves could be accounted great actors. Come to think of it, Caine is not a bad movie actor, either, even if he does

Conclusions

RADIO CHOICE

- **The Flooders** (Radio 3, 9.25pm) triumphantly brings the curtain down on Peter Redgrove's updated and — more often than not — recon-


Badi Uzzaman: Tandoori Nights, Cd. 9 songs

BBC1 **WALLS** 3.30-4.00pm
The West: Today's 1.20-1.30pm
News: Wednesday, 1.30-1.40pm
5.30-10.30: The Big Bang: Reported 10.30-11.00pm
11.00pm The Beaches: Garden
11.15-11.30pm: The Big Bang: Reported 11.30-11.45pm
11.45-11.55pm: Film: Alcega: Don't Live
Here Anymore 1.15-1.20pm Weather: 1.20-1.25pm
6.40pm: Today's Sport: 6.40-6.50pm Inside
Us: 6.50-7.00pm Show: 7.10-7.15pm
7.15-7.30pm: The Big Bang: Reported 7.30-7.45pm
News: 7.45-7.55pm Weather: 7.55-8.00pm

BBC2 **ESKLAND** 8.00-8.30pm
The West: News: 8.00-8.10pm
8.10-8.15pm: The Big Bang: Reported 8.15-8.30pm
8.30-8.40pm: The Big Bang: Reported 8.40-8.50pm
8.50-9.00pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.00-9.10pm
9.10-9.15pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.15-9.20pm
9.20-9.25pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.25-9.30pm
9.30-9.35pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.35-9.40pm
9.40-9.45pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.45-9.50pm
9.50-9.55pm: The Big Bang: Reported 9.55-10.00pm
10.00-10.05pm: The Big Bang: Reported 10.05-10.10pm
10.10-10.15pm: The Big Bang: Reported 10.15-10.20pm
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Brothers Grimm. Redgrove has altered the title, to *The Fisherman and His Wife*, which is what it was called when the Grimms chanced on the tale in its original shape, written down in the 18th century in a dialect of the Grimms' version, the humble fisherman's wife has a gargantuan appetite for power and possessions and is satisfied by a grateful fisherman who is actually an enchanted prince. She advances from stinking hovel to pleasant cottage, from castle to palace and finally, to papal glory in an edifice that, in its magnificence, outvantages the Vatican. When the Grimms heard of the tale, they were gone too far, missing about the sun and moon in her role of mistress of creation and causing universal havoc.



Judy Cornwell: the wife in *The Plounder*, R3, 9.25pm

For his ending, Redgrave goes back to the Pomeranian original in which the wife achieves the ultimate. She becomes God. But even that is not enough for Redgrave. He comes up with a devastating last line of his own that neither the Grimm Brothers nor the Pomeranians would have dared even to contemplate. Brian Miller has produced *The Plounder* with a vast assortment of sound effects (some of them of epic proportions), and Judy Cornwell, who plays the wife, assumes

it," says Bennett. He knows full well, of course (and so do we who saw his *The Insurance Man* on TV) that he does have it — and in abundance — as he goes on to demonstrate the fact by projecting Kafka in the 1980s where he watches nil-nil football, snatches a cigarette with the hunch of the goal mouth and not with the frustration of the players. The trouble with Kafka, concludes Bennett, is that he does not know the word Kafkaesque. Bennett knows, of course, and proves it by creating a Miss Venable, a hospital book trolley attendant, who, when asked by a patient for a copy of *Jake's Thing*, gives him *Howards End*, instead, without batting an eyelid.

UP 89%



**"...from little
acorns grow."**

Murray Smaller Companies Fund is growing strongly. Up 89%* over 1 year and 256%* over 3 years, it is successfully tapping the long-term growth potential of smaller companies.

For further details of this Fund and Murray Johnstone's range of unit trusts, write to Murray Johnstone Unit Trust Management Limited, FREEPOST, Glasgow G2 2BR. Or telephone FREEPHONE 0800 833575.

Alternatively, contact your financial advisor.

*Source: Micropal. Offer to bid net income reinvested to 1 August 1987.

JOHNSTONE



MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below).
11:00 AM *Weekend Show* **11:30** *The Breakfast Show* **3:30** *Sonnet Sat*
11:00 *The Radio 1 Roadshow* from St Ives **12:30** *Newspost*
1:00 *News* **2:00** *Country* **3:00** *Brookers* **3:30** *Newspost* **5:45**
Singled Out (Janice Long) **7:00**
Mind the Spoils (UB4 in Russia)
8:00 *News* **9:00** *Country* **10:00**
12:00 *Friday Rock Show* **VHF**
Station Radio 1 and 2:
11:00 *News* **12:00** *4.00pm* *Am*
Radio 1 **12:00** *4.00pm* *Am*
Radio 2

Radio 2

MF (medium wave). Stereo on VHF (see below).
11:00 *News* **12:00** *Radio 1* (except **8:00**
pm, *Cricknet* *Station Radio 7-30* **pm**
4:00 *am* *Colin Barry* **5:30** *Ray*
6:00 *News* **7:30** *Bill Oddie* **8:30** *Kam*
Brook **11:00** *Russell Harry*
1:05 *pm* *David Jacobs* **2:05** *Gloria*
3:05 *pm* *John Dunn* **4:00** *Huebert*
Gregg **7:30** *Friday Night* *is*
Music **8:00** *John* **8:45** *John Lenehan* *at*
the *Radio 2* *Stations* **9:00** *John*
Emmraha (Nigel Ogden) **10:00**
Serenade (Langham Orchestra)
10:00 *The Grandstand* **11:00**
Peter Dickinson **1:00** *am*
Patrick Lind **2:00** *4:00* *A Little*
Night Music.

WORLD SERVICE

Times In GMT, add local time for BST
6:00 *Midweek* **8:30** *Mindem* **7:00** *News*
7:00 *Teatime* **7:30** *News* **8:00**
8:45 *Midweek* *News* *Programme* **8:00**
9:00 *News* **9:00** *Radio 1* **9:00**
9:30 *Radio 2* **10:00** *News* **10:00**
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6.35 Open University: Open Forum – University Magazine

6.55 Weathering 7.00 News

7.05 Morning Concert: Elgar (Wand of Youth; Suite No 2) Vaughan Williams (The Elgar Orchestra, under Bryden Thomson). Mendelssohn (Song without Words, Op 30 No 6: Daniel Barenboim, piano). Smetana (Quartet No 1 in E minor, From My Life: Smetana Barenboim, piano).

8.05 Concert (part two): Liszt (Hungarian Rhapsody No 4 Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra under Kurt Masur), Vaughan Williams (March: Sea Symphonies), Vaughan Williams (The Wind under Frederick Fennell), Chopin (Three Mazurkas, Op 50: Ashkenazy, piano), Mozart (Violin Concerto in B flat major, K 207: Perlman, with Vienna Philharmonic James Levine).

9.00 World Service News

9.10 The Week's Composer: Beethoven. Serenade in D major, Op 16 Italian String Quartet. Piano Sonata in E flat Op 109 (Egon Petri). Second finale of the Quartet in B flat Op 130 (Busch Quartet).

9.40 Latham Chamber Orchestra, under Jiri Starek (Violin Concerto, Symphony No 7), Fantaisie Tuna (Partita in D minor, The Wind Symphony), Op 139

10.35 Hurstone and Hindemith: Keith Puddy (clarinet) and John Stears (piano). Hurstone (Four Characteristic Pieces), Hindemith (Sonata).

11.30 Schumann and Max Reger: String Quartet play Schubert's Quartet movement in C minor, Op 705 and Menu's Quartet No 2.

12.15 Russian Music: BBC Proms. Part 1. Edward Downes, with Altrud Hodgson (mezzo). Part two Prokofiev (The Love for Three Oranges suite). Shostakovich (Six Items or Manna Tsvetavaia). 1.00 News

1.05 Russian Music (part two): Prokofiev (Symphony No 4).

1.40 Noemv Balkayla: the pianist plays Brahms's Piano Pieces Op 118 and Op 119 and Chopin's

Tchaikovsky (Mantred Symphonic). Interludial reading at 4.50
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Westminster Abbey. A live transmission. The organist, David Briggs, and the choir of boys and men is drawn from churches, colleges and schools, and is affiliated to the Royal School of Church Music
5.00 World Service News
5.10 *Music for Pleasure*: a recorded music selection, presented by Fritz Seelig. The theme: a glossary of musical terms & 5.15
7.00 Fortress Kafka: talk by Alan Bennett, prompted by the production of his insurance Man and Kafka Dick (see Choice)
7.20 Telemann: Wilber, Heppelzoo (Smyth) plays the Fantasia, No 10 in F sharp minor, at No 13 in B minor
7.30 Proms 87: from the Royal Albert Hall in London. Variety one. English Chamber Orchestra under Matthias Bamert with Andrius Zilinskas (piano). Haydn (Symphony No 60), and Mendelssohn (Piano Concerto No 1 in G major). In the interval (8.15). Brittle Language: talk about the language of poetry by John Gorton, who argues that it is losing its poeasny
8.30 Proms 87: part two. Mozart (Symphony No 41 in C, the Jupiter)
9.20 The Flounder: Geoffrey Matthews plays the Flounder, and Lily Cornwell is his wife in Peter Redgrave's adaptation of the Brothers Grimm. The Flounder is played by Chris Harris. This is the last play in Peter Redgrave's series of fairy tales (see Choice)
10.00 Janos Starker: the cellist with Alan Parker (piano) in performances of Beethoven's Hungarian Rhapsody Op 38, and Dohnanyi's Sonata in B flat
10.30 Out of Doors: John Poole conducts the BBC Singers in performances of Delius. The singing of a song at night on the water; Elgar's from the Bevanan

LF (long wave), (s) stereo on VHF
6.55 Shopping 6.00 News
6.55 The 10.30 Farming 6.55
Prayer (s)

6.30 Today, incl. 6.30, 7.30,
7.55 News 6.55, 7.55
News, 6.55, 7.55 Weather
7.00, 8.00 News 7.25,
8.25 Sport 7.45 Thought
for the Day 8.30 Your
Letters

8.42 Missing Persons: by David
Cook (s of 10) (s). Read by
Patrick Routledge 8.55
Weather: Travel.

9.00 News
9.05 The British Isles: David
Parkinson's story is Irish
writer Eoin O'Brien, who
selects some of her
shorter records (s)

10.00 News; International
Assignment. Reports by
British correspondents, based
overseas

10.30 Morning Story: Trigger
Finger, by John Wickham.
The story of Tim Pugh and
Duffy Service. New Friday
Morning, page 73 (s)

11.00 Travel: The New
Feature. North of the
Border. Stanley Williamson
tells the story of William
and Kate Worcesworth of
Scotland, in 1803. The
brother and sister are
visited by Bert Farmanby and
Susan Tracy

11.47 The Hog Symphony. Jean
Snedegar gives out and
reads the story of Professor Lord
Carrier, teacher of
electronic music at Virginia
University. USA with music
compose electronic hog
music, using recordings of
his own pigs.

12.00 News (s) and Yours:
John Howard

12.25 Screenplay: A film quiz
presented by Iain Jones, with
panelists Shubby Kaye,
Angela Douglas, Dick
Voysburgh and Marjorie
Lynn (s) (s) 12.55 Weather

1.00 The World at One

1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shopping

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. From
the story of Mary Johnston,
by Julie Carter. Includes a
feature about a group of
young women who enjoy
coloured spinning. Anne
Sara Squires reads
Elizabeth Taylor's short
story The Blush

2.00 News; The Court of Monks
Cristie: (New scenes)

9.04 Geoffrey Matthews as
Danglers, and Melinda
Walker as Mercedes (1)
9.05 News
9.05 American Eyes: Six lives
and perspectives of North
America emerge in
conversation with Anne
Brown, (4) Oliver Stone,
and a writer, film director
and veteran
9.30 Kaleidoscope A report
on the new edition of
the book *Who's Who* that
includes infidels, at the
Lyne Hamersmith; and
the Litch Waterpark. Also
the Human Festival at
Cornwall College.
Presented by Natalie Whit
(4)
PM 5.50 Shipping 5.55
Weather
6.00 News, and Financial Report
6.30 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs
7.00 News
7.05 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs
7.20 Pick of the Week: Margaret
Howard presents high-
light of the last week
television and radio
programmes.
8.20 *Places*: An update
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the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs
12.00 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs
12.05 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
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12.10 *Places*: An update
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12.15 *Places*: An update
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Civ Jacobs
12.55 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs
13.00 *Places*: An update
the travel world, with
Civ Jacobs

MURRAY

12.15 Radio Newswear 12.30 Society Today
12.45 The Recording of the Week 1.00
News 1.01 Outlook 1.30 Best of Britain
1.45 Nature Notebook 2.00 World News
2.08 Review of British Press 2.15 Newswear
UK 2.30 Art of Political Persuasion 3.00
News 3.30 News About Britain 3.15 World
Today 3.35 Art Four Eight 3.55 Financial
News 3.57 The Newswatch 4.00 World
Today 5.00 News 5.15 Twenty-four Hours
5.30 London's Matin.

11.20 Busch Quartet: a performance of Schubert's String Quartet in D minor (Death and the Maiden)

by Barry Campbell, 1: The
Betrayal. With Andrew
Sachs as Edmond Dantes,
Wales only as above except:
1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner
5.50-5.33 PM (continued)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1:1053kHz/285m;1089kHz/275m; Radio
693kHz/433m; 909kHz/333m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m;VHF-90.92-5; R
dio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF-92-95; LBC:1152kHz/281m; VHF 97-3; Capita
1548kHz/17m; VHF98-5; BBC Radio London: 1458kHz/VHF 97m; VHF 94
World Service: MF 648kHz/453m.

MacLennan unopposed for SDP leadership

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Robert MacLennan is to be the new leader of the SDP.

After a meeting of the five SDP MPs last night, Mr John Cartwright indicated that he would not be standing for the leadership in opposition to Mr MacLennan, who will thus be elected unopposed tomorrow.

Mr MacLennan said earlier yesterday that if Dr David Owen refused to accept the outcome of successful merger talks between the SDP and the Liberals then the new merged party was unlikely to do any deals to help him and his followers to retain their seats.

He added: "He could find himself a very lonely figure".

Mr MacLennan, until recently one of Dr David Owen's allies in resisting a merger, said in his first interview since accepting nomination, that he was quite certain there was a need for a leader of the SDP during the negotiations with the Liberals.

The leader was the guardian of the party's constitution and of its principles.

Mr MacLennan said that he wanted the SDP to go into negotiations in good faith but the prospects of success in the talks were at this stage "a little obscure".

He warned the element in the Liberal Party who would like to see an electoral pact with the Labour Party that any such deal was unacceptable to the SDP. Such a pact has already been dismissed by Mr David Steel.

Mr MacLennan added that it would be wrong for the talks to get down to detail on policy questions.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP President, outlined the arrangements for the SDP party conference which begins in Portsmouth on Sunday. She said that if the in-fighting became too bitter it could destroy the SDP.

She expressed the hope that the conference would be "rather less bloody" than had been predicted.

"That's because the great majority of members recognise that this is a conference that could really bring the SDP to an end and they don't want that", she said.

She conceded that it was likely that Dr Owen, who will address a fringe meeting on Sunday night to put the case against a merger, would lead a breakaway movement from the party.

She added, however, that without proportional representation there was "very little future" for a fourth party in Britain.

Dr Owen is expected to speak to the conference on the Sunday afternoon in a debate on the June general election.

The crucial battle between the pro and anti merger factions in the SDP will take place on Monday when Mr Charles Kennedy, the only one of the SDP MPs to have openly favoured a merger, moves an amendment designed to deny the name of the SDP to the Owen faction.

The amendment will call for the SDP and Liberal parties to be "incorporated" in any new party resulting from the merger talks.

The debate is designed to lay down the principles to be adopted by the SDP negotiators.

Mrs Williams was agitating yesterday over whether the conference will be able to debate also an alternative amendment submitted by Miss Sally Malnick.

That amendment would call for members to be able to decide after the ballot on the merger deal "whether to join the merged party or stay with the SDP".

Binding choices, page 12

Work goes on for the cone man



Unmoved by the Department of Transport's decision to make redundant one million motorway cones, Mr Patrick McNamee, managing director of Murray Harrington & McNamee, Ltd, one of Britain's foremost fluorescent cone manufacturers, talks happily of diversifying into other motorway products over the next three years. "There will still be a need for huge amounts of cones. Even if they do away with them on temporary roadworks like grass cutting and white lining, they will still be needed for more permanent roadworks like contraflows", he said yesterday. (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Chirac daughter to the rescue of Madonna

From A Correspondent, Paris

French fans of the American pop star Madonna have found themselves an unlikely ally. They have the Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, to thank for her concert tomorrow in Sceaux, a suburb south of Paris, in front of 100,000 fans and 1,500 riot police and gendarmes.

Last month the local mayor, a member of M Chirac's Gaullist RPR party, decided to ban the concert, claiming the star's visit would be too great a threat to public order.

Shocked at the ban, M Chirac's 24-year-old daughter Claude, a self-confessed Madonna fan, decided to use her influence: "Papa didn't know much about Madonna, so I forced him behind closed doors to listen to all my records of her and to watch her video clips. I told him that

if Madonna was not allowed to perform it would mean depriving young people, Paris and France of a very important musical event. That's all I did."

Moved by his daughter's appeals and with a little help from his closest advisers, M Chirac succeeded in placating the killjoy mayor of Sceaux.

The mayor now says he will do "all he can to make the concert take place in the best possible conditions".

M Chirac has not gone unrewarded for his efforts. The Chirac family will meet Madonna in private before the concert. And young militants of M Chirac's party have given him a record by the singer. The Prime Minister admitted to them: "It's true, Madonna is a great and beautiful artist."

Holiday weekend travellers face chaos

Continued from page 1

especially will be fine, he predicted.

But as 100,000 British holidaymakers prepared to fly to Mediterranean sunspots they faced hours of delay caused by a repeat of the Spanish air traffic controllers strike.

Airports were gearing themselves for even worse congestion than last weekend because the Bank holiday coincides with the end of the European holiday month when thousands of visitors to Britain will also be returning home.

Marques will be up again in airports and a range of diversions for children and adults ranging from Walt Disney cartoons to additional bars will be in operation.

Behind the scenes of the airport chaos a world-wide "auction" of unused aircraft capacity has led to record prices being paid by British airlines trying to minimise the effects of the strike.

The airlines are desperate to cut the cost of the effects of the controllers' strike which cost them millions of pounds last weekend.

Many of them had to provide expensive meals for passengers who were delayed for up to 12 hours and on occasions overnight hotel accommodation.

What will be available, however, is open to doubt because those that have indicated they are willing to lend their aircraft and crews have been besieged with potential customers.

The worst delays - and the highest prices demanded for sub-chartered jets - are likely to come on Sunday.

Moscow asks US to scrap warheads

Continued from page 1

Moscow's first public acknowledgement that the chances of an arms control agreement had been substantially improved, was linked with a swinging attack on the content of President Reagan's Los Angeles speech reviewing the state of East-West relations.

Mr Gerasimov, addressing more than 200 correspondents, engaged in what diplomats saw as some deft pre-summit manoeuvring by alleging that the President's speech was made up of "the old baggage of anti-Soviet rhetoric", and claiming that it did not correspond to "the spirit of the moment".

"Now it has become almost a rule with the US side to start building up empty before each important Soviet-American meeting", he said.

In unexpectedly grudging terms, Mr Gerasimov praised Chancellor Kohl's apparent about-face in stating that Bonn could scrap all its ageing Pershing IIA rockets in the event of a superpower accord. He said that the conditions attached to the West German Government were "being closely studied".

Earlier Mr Gerasimov complained: "We have not yet heard from Washington that they are willing to eliminate all these nuclear warheads (those involved in the double-zero talks), including those of the Pershing IIA class."

One Western expert noted that it was part of "classic Soviet negotiating tactics" to leave the impression that it was up to the other side to still make further concessions. But he expected that the Soviet response would cause little problem in Washington.

Fall of Raffles the Rat

Continued from page 1

Reddington told one officer he needed an income of at least £7,000 a week to support his five children by his earlier marriage, his new wife's two children, their own child and to pay the mortgages on the homes owned by two of his sons while they served their own prison sentences.

The investigation was described in court as one of the country's biggest ever burglary enquiries. Hundreds of unsolved crimes have been wiped off the files in Surrey, Sussex, Thames Valley, Dor-

set, Birmingham and London.

Reddington, who has a string of convictions for burglary stretching back to 1952 and who dismissed four barristers while on trial, was also sentenced at Inner London Crown Court yesterday to three years to run concurrently for five counts of handling stolen property and five other burglaries.

He changed his plea to guilty to conspiracy to burglar. Reddington's wife who has admitted one charge of handling stolen goods, is to be sentenced at a later date.

Protected by King Alfred's sword, wherever it might be

By Robin Young

Is everyone in Chirk, and a good part of Oswestry, beyond the reach of English law? Can anyone avoid giving evidence by insisting that the court administer the oath in some impossible form? And will Glyndwr's council ever get the £1,203 it is owed in rates by Mr John Pierce, of Lley Fawr, Chirk, self-proclaimed Saxon freeman and beneficiary of King Alfred's last will and testament?

Mr Pierce started magistrates at Llangollen this week by claiming that his farm lies in a strip of land between Offa's Dyke and Wat's Dyke that has never been brought within the royal prerogative. Instead, he says, it lies still under

Saxon law, protected by King Alfred's will of AD 901, which guaranteed the West Saxons freedom from such novel calls on their finances as rates.

Furthermore, Mr Pierce and his son Ian, who attended court in the full dress of Saxon thames, insisted that the only oath that would bind their consciences was the old Saxon oath, last sworn at Sarum in 1086. Mr Pierce did not actually recite the oath but had it all written down for production when necessary.

Mr Pierce did read the oath to the bemused Llangollen magistrates (his father having supplied a three page script) It was all to no avail, for Mr Arthur Burt, clerk to the

justices, had to admit that the Saxon Sword of State, on which all Saxon thames did their official swearing, was not in court. In fact it has not been seen since 1086. So neither Mr Pierce could give evidence.

Llangollen magistrates found for Glyndwr's council and ordered Mr Pierce to pay £950 costs. The matter is unlikely to rest there.

Mr Pierce, an engineer from Chirk who salvaged treasures from the Lusitania, helped to pinpoint the site of the Titanic and invented the inflatable bags which refloated the Rainbow Warrior, also has a formidable record as a stubborn litigant. Previous successes include establishing that persons of suf-

ficient means might self-insure agricultural tractors and then use them, without benefit of insurance certificates, for private motoring.

More recently, a year's research enabled him to establish that the Crown had no right to unclaimed contents of wrecks found outside territorial waters.

It was during his legal research in the Lusitania case (from which he emerged triumphant with the ship's bell), that Mr Pierce discovered the laws that form the basis of his present argument.

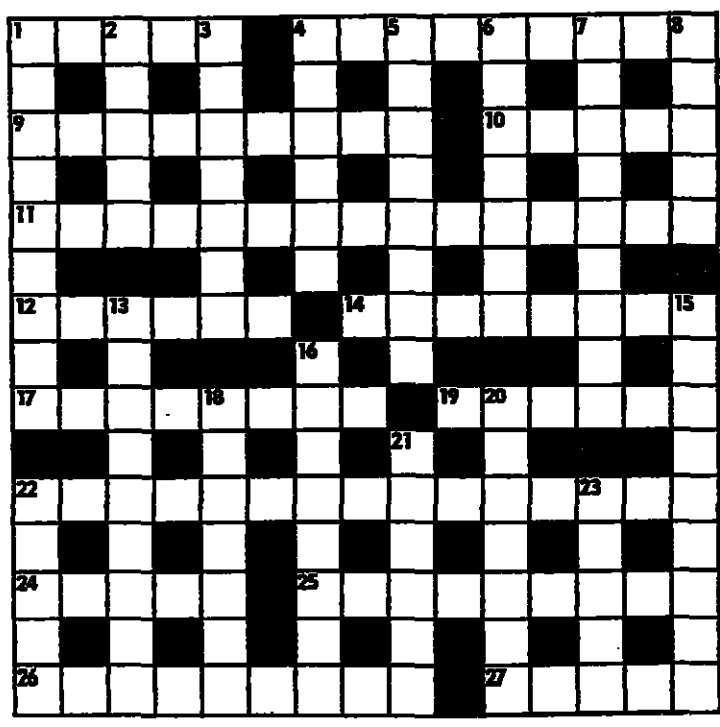
He now says he will appeal, though he admits he has not decided what to do about the oath if he gets a rehearing.

Mr Edward Lam, Glyndwr's senior rating officer, said yesterday: "The council has never considered this King Alfred's defence before. We had never even heard of Wat's Dyke, and do not really know where it is."

Mr Pierce's argument revolves around an aircraft hanger on which the council want to levy rates; Glyndwr's plans for an industrial estate there; and a proposed Chirk by-pass.

"I do not mind too much about the by-pass", Mr Pierce said yesterday. "You have to use a bit of common sense."

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,447



- ACROSS**
- 1 Prophet for whom to err is human (5).
 - 4 Bar Society taken in by legal adviser (9).
 - 9 Belligerent German involved with row, perhaps (9).
 - 10 Keep to left of Newport (5).
 - 11 Squeeze a sort of pear in interview (5,10).
 - 12 Urge that's visible, you might say (6).
 - 14 Article on bank returned in report (8).
 - 17 Colour a jelly in castle (8).
 - 19 Drink nothing, on pain of death (6).
 - 22 Crucial moment for ace? (5,2,2,6).
 - 24 Grant-supported student group (5).
 - 25 Considering retribution (9).
 - 26 Singer has dance with a gentle creature (9).
 - 27 Public's green to follow ring-leader (5).
- DOWN**
- 1 Times material in latest race (9).
 - 2 Move south along shore to get to bay, perhaps (5).
 - 3 Disappearance of satellite in second attack (7).
 - 4 Toy a guy's attached to (3-3).
 - 5 Sort of boat? Not in Oxford (8).
 - 6 Succeed in getting possible alternatives to him (7).
 - 7 Of necessity, a child produces lie (9).
 - 8 Anxious for future, perhaps (5).
 - 13 Jolly Italian with the French plus four's turned up (9).
 - 15 Retiring words worthy champion pronounced (4,5).
 - 16 In paper, for certain? Unavoidable (6).
 - 18 Girl's article before or after nation's collapse (7).
 - 20 Famous Venetian's link with another (7).
 - 21 Big bitter, say, in ball game (6).
 - 22 Utterly sound (5).
 - 23 Marry a French female without sex appeal (5).

Concise crossword, page 10

WEATHER

General situation: getting warmer for the holiday weekend with a marked improvement likely along the east coast as wind and rain heads for Scandinavia. There will be a bright, cool start for much of England and Wales, though rather extensive cloud over northern and western districts will gradually extend to all districts bringing with it a little rain and drizzle. The best of the weather will be in the south and south-west and brighter conditions will spread steadily south across Scotland during the day. Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: sunny spells for much of the country and becoming warm in the south.

ABROAD

MIDDAY: c. cloud; d. drizzle; f. fair; fog; g. rain; s. sun; sh. shower; t. thunder.

	C	F	R	S	SH	T
Algeria	28	82				
Australia	28	82				
Bahamas	28	82				
Bahrain	28	82				
Bangladesh	28	82				
Barbados	28	82				
Belize	28	82				
Bermuda	28	82				
Bhutan	28	82				
Bolivia	28	82				
Bosnia	28	82				
Brazil	28	82				
Bulgaria	28	82				
Cameroon	28	82				
Canada	28	82				
Cape Verde	28	82				
Cayman	28	82				
Chad	28	82				
China	28	82				
Columbia	28	82				
Costa Rica	28	82				
Croatia	28	82				
Cuba	28	82				
Cyprus	28	82				
Czech	28	82				
Dominican	28	82				
Dominica	28	82				
Ecuador	28	82				
El Salvador	28	82				
Equatorial Guinea	28	82				
Ethiopia	28	82				
Fiji	28	82				
Finland	28	82				
France	28	82				
Germany	28	82				
Ghana	28	82				
Greece	28	82				
Guatemala	28	82				
Haiti	28	82				
Honduras	28	82				
Hungary	28	82				
Iceland	28	82				
India	28	82				
Indonesia	28	82				
Iran	28	82				
Ireland	28	82				
Israel	28	82				
Italy	28	82				
Jamaica	28	82				
Japan	28	82				
Jordan	28	82				
Kazakhstan	28	82				
Kenya	28	82				
Korea	28	82				
Kuwait	28	82				
Laos	28	82				
Latvia	28	82				
Lebanon	28	82				
Lesotho	28	82				
Lithuania	28	82				
Luxembourg	28	82				
Madagascar	28	82				
Mali	28	82				
Malta	28	82				
Mauritania	28	82				
Mauritius	28	82				
Mexico	28	82				
Moldova	28	82				
Mongolia	28	82				
Montenegro	28	82				
Morocco	28	82				
Mozambique	28	82				
Nicaragua	28	82				
Netherlands	28	82				
Niger	28	82				
Nigeria	28	82				
North Macedonia	28	82				
Oman	28	82				
Pakistan	28	82				
Panama	28	82				
Paraguay	28	82				
Peru	28	82				
Poland	28	82				
Portugal	28	82				
Romania	28	82				
Russia	28	82				
Saudi Arabia	28	82				
Senegal	28	82				
Sierra Leone	28	82				
Singapore	28	82				
Slovakia	28	82				
Slovenia	28	82				
South Africa	28	82				
Spain	28	82				
Sweden	28	82				
Switzerland	28	82				
Taiwan	28	82				
Tanzania	28	82				
Togo	28	82				
Tonga	28	82				
Trinidad and Tobago	28	82				
Tunisia	28	82				
Turkey	28	82				
Uganda	28	82				
Ukraine	28	82				
United Kingdom	28	82				
USA	28	82				
Uruguay	28	82				
Uzbekistan	28	82				
Venezuela	28	82				
Vietnam	28	82				
Yemen	28	82				
Zambia	28	82				
Zimbabwe	28	82				

AROUND BRITAIN

Sun Rain Max F

	Sun	Rain	Max	F
Scarborough	12	13	57	rain
Blackpool	12	13	57	rain
Cardiff	12	13	57	rain
Exeter	12	13	57	rain
London	12	13	57	rain
Manchester	12	13	57	rain
Newcastle	12	13	57	rain
Nottingham	12	13	57	rain
Sheffield	12	13	57	rain
Southampton	12	13	57	rain
Stirling	12	13	57	rain
Swansea	12	13	57	rain
Torquay	12	13	57	rain
Weymouth	12	13	57	rain
Wolverhampton	12	13	57	rain
Wrexham	12	13	57	rain

Sorrell steps up US drive with two deals for \$35m

By Joe Joseph

WPP Group, the marketing services company which catapulted itself on to the world advertising map in June when it took over the much larger J Walter Thompson advertising agency in New York, is strengthening its US presence by buying two companies that specialize in direct mail advertising and public relations.

It is also acquiring Greaves Hall, a British company which provides graphics and design services for a number of blue chip clients.

The purchases will further WPP's aim of stretching its professional and geographical spread of interests.

WPP will pay an initial \$14 million (£8.6 million) in cash to buy Reese Communications Companies (RCC) and Targeting Systems Inc (TSI), both based in Washington. Further profit-related payments in cash and WPP's shares in 1989, 1990 and 1992 could lift the total to a maximum of \$35 million.

Mr Martin Sorrell, the former Saatchi and Saatchi finance director who has led WPP's transformation from the supermarket trolley manu-



Sorrell: purchases will supplement group's expertise

facturer it was two years ago, said talks with all three companies were under way before WPP sealed its ambitious \$566 million takeover of JWP two months ago.

He said from San Francisco yesterday: "These acquisitions

will supplement the expertise we have, particularly in the area of direct mail and telephone marketing. These services are not currently represented inside the group."

RCC and TSI, both chaired by Mr Matthew Reese, who is

a leading shareholder in both companies, made combined pre-tax profits of \$3.51 million on revenues of \$14.37 million in the year to February.

Mr Reese, who with other key executives will enter into long-term service contracts, will join the board of Reese Communications, the holding company for WPP's US subsidiaries apart from JWP.

RCC and TSI both started life as consulting firms for political candidates, but now exclusively serve corporate clients and associations.

WPP says that the direct mail advertising sector is worth \$17 billion a year in the US and is growing at an annual rate of 13 per cent; that public relations is worth \$3.4 billion and growing at 11 per cent; and that the public affairs sector, in which RCC and TSI are also involved, is worth \$2.9 billion and growing at more than 20 per cent a year.

WPP is paying a maximum of £1.68 million, depending on the next six years, for Greaves Hall, which is being acquired through VAP Group, a graphic design company and a wholly owned subsidiary of WPP.

UK oil output jumps by 28%

By David Smith

Economics Correspondent

Oil output in the British sector of the North Sea recovered sharply last month, according to the latest Royal Bank/Scottish Index, published today.

The index of North Sea oil production rose to 150.7 (1980=100) last month, from 117.5 in June, a rise for the month of 28 per cent. In terms of barrels per day, last month's production was 2.48 million, compared with 1.93 million in June.

The sharp rise in output last month, which should have helped Britain's trade figures after a sharp fall in the oil surplus in June, came as oilfields returned to normal following summer maintenance shutdowns. The Forth, Brent and South Brae oilfields were affected by maintenance work in June.

In spite of last month's recovery in oil output, North Sea production is on a declining trend. In comparison with July 1986, last month's output was down by 5.8 per cent. This continued the pattern of the first half of the year, when output in every month was lower than a year earlier.

For the first seven months of this year, North Sea output was 5.1 per cent lower than in January-July last year.

A further recovery in output from the Maureen and Thistle fields is likely this month, but this is unlikely to lift output to the levels of August last year.

The daily value of North Sea oil output last month was £31 million, up sharply from £22 million in June. The sharp increase was partly due to higher production, and partly because of a rise in the sterling price of North Sea oil.

However, sterling oil prices have weakened this month, both because of a fall in the dollar price of oil and because of the pound's rise against the dollar.

The average daily value of oil output last month, at £31 million, was nearly double that of a year earlier, when it plunged to £17 million, at a time when world oil prices were at their weakest.

Kent Aerospace Castings

Kent Aerospace Castings is to operate as a separate subsidiary after being taken over by Technical Component Industries and will not be integrated with TKR Group, an existing subsidiary, as reported in *The Times* on August 8.

COMMENT

Property values leave the real world behind

There was a sure-fire way of doing a property deal during the early 1970s - to pay too much. It was a technique which for a while led to fortune, if not fame. There were a few nerveless and highly skilled men of that era whose judgement and knowledge of special situations enabled them, quite correctly, to overbid the opposition when a site of a development came on to the market. There were others who behaved like mug punters at a Dutch auction. They were baled out many times by spectacular rises in property values on the back of easy credit and low levels of industrial investment which had the effect of channelling the bankers towards fringe financial sectors in the search for new business.

The whole game of pass the parcel came to a halt in 1973 when a hike in interest rates blew away much of the speculative froth in the market and wiped out the equity of those who had over-relied on heavy borrowings. It would be a mistake to suggest that history is about to repeat itself. But there are sufficient straws in the wind for a degree of concern.

Mr Tony Clegg's acquisitive property company, Mountleigh, yesterday raised eyebrows with his £263.5 million cash offer for Pension Fund Property Unit

Trust. The valuation is little short of breathtaking for a portfolio which as recently as March was valued at £188 million. Mountleigh has shown itself to be adept at break-up operations. Nevertheless Mountleigh has offered a cash price equivalent to a 40 per cent premium on a fairly recent valuation. It is almost 20 per cent above a June valuation itself noteworthy since it implied a 19 per cent increase in just four months. Much of the dynamic in values lately has come from a re-appraisal of City office values. The Japanese purchase of the Bracken House for £143 million is just one of the deals which helped to fuel the current boom.

However sanguine the property men themselves may be (another echo from the early seventies) others are not so convinced that current values and fundamentals are still entirely in touch with one another. The Bank of England has already drawn attention to growing levels of off-balance sheet financing by property companies and warned financiers who appear to be rapidly increasing their advances to the sector.

However at the rate of current growth, the valuation boom will soon be testing the resolve of many but the most enthusiastic investors in property.

Cooling the house market

In the old days, Chancellors of the Exchequer used to have an armoury of weapons at their disposal when the aim was to dampen spending in the economy. But hire purchase controls, the "regulator" and the banking corset are all now unlamented relics of a bygone age.

The next Budget is so far away as to be an irrelevance for short-term economic management so it is now all down to interest rates. Has the 1 per cent base rate rise of August 6 done the trick, or is another needed?

Hawks in the overheating debate, such as the economists at Alexander's Laing & Cruickshank, believe a base rate rise that does not involve higher mortgage rates cannot have sufficient impact on consumer demand to produce the desired cooling of the economy. And the rise from 9 to 10 per cent earlier this month postponed expected mortgage rate reductions, but did not push them higher.

Michael Hughes at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, looking at the question from a slightly different standpoint, argues that the motive for the August 6 increase was to act directly on the speculative froth building up in both the stock market and the house market. The authorities have obviously succeeded in quelling the former, he says, but have probably left the latter untouched.

There have been two occasions within the last two years when a timely one-point rise in base rates did the trick. In January 1986, the Bank of England raised base rates in anticipation of pressure on the pound, and its pre-emptive strike was successful.

In October last year, the Bank of England delayed raising rates while the money markets were baying for blood, again finally conceding a one-point increase. That time, unlike the earlier case, the Bank's move forced a rise in mortgage rates.

But in both the examples last year, the motive for raising rates was pressure on sterling. The emphasis of the rate rise three weeks ago was on domestic monetary conditions and, in particular, the growth of credit. Hence the argument that if the Treasury and the Bank of England really mean business, they have to hit the householder where it hurts - in his monthly mortgage payments.

There is an attractive logic about the argument; the difficulty lies in the timing. A rise in mortgage rates now would come at an inconvenient juncture in the pay round. And the head of steam that has built up in the housing market would not necessarily be dispersed by a one-point rise in rates.

MP urges action on pensions

By Peter Gairdner

Family Money Editor

Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, Essex, has complained to Mr Francis Maude, Consumer Affairs Minister, about a lack of co-ordination between the Department of Trade and the Treasury. This has led to a slowing of the personal pensions revolution, Mr McCrindle said yesterday.

He is also concerned about the overall delay in implementing the Financial Services Act. It is this delay that has caused the postponement of personal pensions. Mr McCrindle said it was time for Lord Young, the Trade Secretary, "to take an interest in this matter himself" as co-ordinator of the various bodies empowered under the Act.

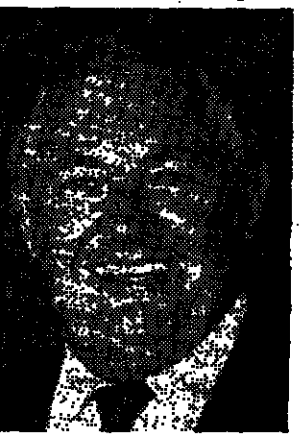
The complaint follows the announcement on Wednesday that delays in implementation of sections of the Finance Act had postponed the introduction of personal pensions for six months to July 1988.

Alan Bond's HK profit hits £14m

From Stephen Leather, Hong Kong

Mr Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneur, yesterday announced after-tax profits of HK\$180 million (£14.4 million) for his Hong Kong-listed Bond Corp International in the first half of this year.

Turnover was HK\$555 million but Mr Bond has included profit from the sale of half of the soon-to-be completed



'Buoyant property markets will boost group', Alan Bond

Bond Centre, to a Japanese company.

Instead of treating the sale as an extraordinary item, Mr Bond decided to treat the cash as operating profit. Under Bond Corp International's accounting system, turnover of HK\$555m includes only rental income, while operating profit includes most sales.

No comparative figures are available because the company recently adjusted its financial year.

Rental income from Bond's Hong Kong core properties make up the bulk of the company's turnover. In October last year the company paid HK\$1.4 billion for Hong Kong Land's residential portfolio.

Mr Bond, who owns more than 800 million shares in the Hong Kong company and nearly 90 million warrants, said the buoyant residential and commercial property markets would give his group's property interests a boost.

Press Tools moves up to £486,000

By Michael Tate

Press Tools, the Birmingham toolmaker which is the target of a takeover bid by Mr Greg Hutchings, head of Fremont Group Corp, reported annual profits of £486,000 to end-April, compared with £401,000 previously.

Earnings are up from 11.15p to 14.39p a share.

Mr Ted Barber, chairman, says the order books are healthy, although it is clear that once Mr Hutchings' offer goes through, the traditional business will become less.

Mr Hutchings is buying a 32.71 per cent stake and is obliged to bid for the rest, although few are expected to take up the offer.

The bid price is 210p, while the stock market price has rocketed from 146p at the beginning of the month to 510p yesterday.

Mr Hutchings will join the board as non-executive deputy chairman and will appoint a full-time chief executive.

China cracks down on overseas debt

Peking (Reuters) - China yesterday put into effect tough regulations to tighten control of its spiralling foreign debt, with strict penalties for those with unauthorized bank accounts abroad.

The *People's Daily* published the rules, which say Chinese firms wishing to borrow abroad must register with the State Administration of Foreign Exchange Control (SAFE) for prior approval, with some borrowers having to re-register regularly.

The paper quoted a SAFE official as saying the regulations, China's first detailed rules for the use and repayment of foreign loans, were to

improve control of the country's foreign debt.

Official March figures put China's foreign debt at \$16 billion (£9.8 billion), about half of it in low-interest, long-term loans. Western estimates put the figure at \$22 billion to \$25 billion, very small for an economy as large as China's.

The paper said a survey last year found more than 1,700 firms and financial institutions had foreign loans. It earlier quoted a top Chinese economist as saying too much of China's debt was in the yen, whose rapid revaluation has caused a sharp increase in debt service liability.

Robertson plans £8 million rights

By Alison Eadie

Robertson Research, the geological services company, yesterday announced a two-for-13 rights issue at 184p per share to raise £8 million net.

The money will be used to increase the group's capital base giving it flexibility to invest further in the minerals sector and to make acquisitions.

Mr John Clarke, a director, said the company had a self-imposed restriction of not placing more than 20 per cent of net assets in minerals.

The extra capital would allow it to invest in "exciting projects" in South America,

the Caribbean and Spain without breaching the limit. This week Robertson announced that it had acquired base and precious metals properties in Butte, Montana, in the US.

The company also plans to diversify by acquisition into areas, like forestry management, which are related to its earth sciences base. It intends to step up its environmental consultancy, its production of geological maps for outside as opposed to in-house use and its specialist map publishing.

Mr Clarke said he hoped to be announcing acquisitions before the end of the year.

Gambling off the Exchange

Could it be a sign that the bull market is nearing its peak when even that glorified Government lottery - the premium bond - is heralded as "a serious investment option"? National Savings controller John Stamp has written to potential "investors" claiming that because the prizes are tax free "there is a real prospect of achieving a return over a period of time which will compare favourably with other investments which guarantee that your capital is completely safeguarded." He says that with prizes of £10,000, £25,000 and £100,000, a win represents a massive return on capital - and given statistically average luck a person holding £1,000 in bonds can expect to win a prize every year. Some punters clearly agree with him - 17,500 currently hold the maximum £10,000 investment. "And people prepared to put that kind of money into premium bonds are not just having a flutter," he says. "If you really want to maximize the tax efficiency of your portfolio, if you really want an investment return on which you pay no tax at all, then it makes sound sense to buy as many premium bonds as you can afford. And keep your fingers crossed for the big win." Fodder for City thought, certainly.

Bank account

Could it be that Oxford Instruments, the advanced instrument manufacturer now

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Charity begins at home

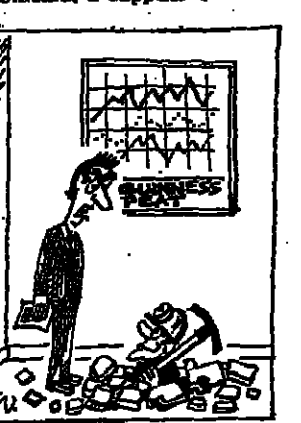
For the first time in 15 years, corporate donations to charity in the US are on the decline - and the dramatic increase in takeovers, mergers and management buy-outs is apparently to blame. Figures from Conference Board, an American business research organization, show that corporate giving fell by 2.5 per cent in 1986. The reason,

led by British Aerospace chairman Sir Austin Pearce - 66 next week - is trying to tell its long-standing merchant bank adviser, Robert Fleming, something. Although it was Fleming's which brought Oxford to market in 1983, its first-ever acquisition, announced yesterday - of Sonicaid, a supplier of fetal

monitoring and cardiovascular equipment - was, I see, handled by rival City bank Baring Brothers. Oxford's excuse is that Baring's is helping it with its "UK acquisition search programme", but me thinks the writing could be on the wall.

Fishy Friday

As any good PR person knows, companies don't normally publish results on a Friday unless they have something to hide. But Blue Circle Industries, Britain's largest cement maker, has the perfect alibi for announcing interim results on Friday, September 4, instead of its usual mid-week slot. Much to the disappointment of rights issue spotters, I am assured this day has been chosen simply because it is the first available date after managing director David Poole returns from his August holiday. But, there again, that could just be a red herring...



"You Eurotunnel or Equitcorp?"

No retreat from Peat

Following the example of Sir Terence Conran, Alastair Morton, the chairman of Guinness Peat, the besieged merchant bank, is fleeing the country this weekend and leaving his able subordinates to deal with Equitcorp's advances. "I'm leaving town today for two weeks," he said as he prepared to set off on a punishing roadshow round the world's leading financial centres to sing the praises of Eurotunnel. But last Equitcorp thinks the ship is without a captain. Morton warned: "I'll be keeping in touch - I'm sure they have telephones in Tokyo." Morton, who appears to thrive on entering where others fear to tread - tackling both Guinness Peat and Eurotunnel - is certainly not the sort of man to run from a fight. Asked once what he would do if handed a company that was up and running and making in the profits, he replied: "I don't think I could cope."

● To ensure a true-to-life portrayal, actor Charlie Sheen, who plays the part of a dishevelled Wall Street stockbroker in the soon-to-be completed movie *Wall Street*, has apparently been picking up helpful hints from David Brown, aged 32, a former Goldman Sachs employee who last year pleaded guilty to an insider dealing charge. Brown was sentenced to 30 days in prison, 300 hours of community service and a \$10,000 fine.

Carol Leonard

Whisky exports rise

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Scotch whisky exports earned \$499 million in the first six months of this year, a 3 per cent increase in value over the same period last year. This was thanks partly to an increased taste abroad for single malt bottled whiskies, reports the Scotch Whisky Association.

In the year to June, the volume of bottled single malts increased 6 per cent, while bottled blended whiskies were up 3 per cent.

Total volume exports in the first six months were marginally down - less than 1 per cent - but bottled malts and blends again turned in a better performance.

About 30 per cent of volume exports is accounted for by bulk shipments of malts and other whiskies, mainly used by whisky companies abroad to make up blends. Scottish malts are favoured by the Japanese for blending with locally-produced whiskies to improve the overall quality.

The shipments of bulk Scotch in the first half were down 4 per cent. Sales, how-

ever, of the bottled-in-Scotland product held up well, largely offsetting the decline in the bulk sales, said Mr Ivan Straker, chairman of the association's public affairs committee.

The moving annual total to June, which best indicates trends, showed exports up 3 per cent in volume to 235.5 million litres of pure alcohol. The value was up 6 per cent at a record £1,086 million.

This means overseas earnings are firmly above the billion pound mark, first achieved a year ago. Mr Straker said: "The figures are modestly encouraging, especially the upturn in prices."

There was, however, still "a discouragingly high percentage of whisky being sold at prices which savour of commodity practices," said Mr Straker, referring to the policy of some whisky producers to sell, especially in bulk, at low prices to reduce stocks.

Increased sales to other countries within the European Economic Community in the first six months largely offset

MONEY & GOLD

Base Rates %
Overnight 10
Discount Market Loans %
Overnight 10 Low 5%
Week ends 5%
Treasury Bills (Discount %)
Bidding 5%
2 month 5%
3 month 5%
Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)
1 month 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month 10 1/4-10 1/2
6 month 10 1/2-10 3/4
Trade Bills (Discount %)
1 month 10 1/4
3 month 10 1/2
6 month 10 3/4
Overseas %
Overnight open 5 close 5 1/2
1 month 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month 10 1/4-10 1/2
6 month 10 1/2-10 3/4
Local Authority Deposits %
2 days 5%
1 month 5%
3 month 5%
6 month 5%
Local Authority Bonds %
1 month 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month 10 1/4-10 1/2
6 month 10 1/2-10 3/4
9 month 10 3/4-10 1/2
Sterling Cds %
1 month 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month 10 1/4-10 1/2
6 month 10 1/2-10 3/4
9 month 10 3/4-10 1/2
Dollar Cds %
1 month 6 5/8-6 7/8
3 month 6 7/8-6 7/8
6 month 7 1/8-7 1/8
Euro Money Deposits %
3 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %
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6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
6 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
9 months 5 1/4-5 1/2
12 months 5 1/4-5 1/2

ECGD
Fixed Rate Starting Export Finance
Make-up day: July 31, 1987. Agreed rates for period August 25, 1987 to September 22, 1987. Scheme 1: 10.59 per cent. Scheme 2: 11.10 per cent. Scheme 3: 11.61 per cent. Scheme 4: 12.12 per cent. Scheme 5: 12.63 per cent. Scheme 6: 13.14 per cent. Scheme 7: 13.65 per cent. Scheme 8: 14.16 per cent. Scheme 9: 14.67 per cent. Scheme 10: 15.18 per cent. Scheme 11: 15.69 per cent. Scheme 12: 16.20 per cent. Scheme 13: 16.71 per cent. Scheme 14: 17.22 per cent. Scheme 15: 17.73 per cent. Scheme 16: 18.24 per cent. Scheme 17: 18.75 per cent. Scheme 18: 19.26 per cent. Scheme 19: 19.77 per cent. Scheme 20: 20.28 per cent. Scheme 21: 20.79 per cent. Scheme 22: 21.30 per cent. Scheme 23: 21.81 per cent. Scheme 24: 22.32 per cent. Scheme 25: 22.83 per cent. Scheme 26: 23.34 per cent. Scheme 27: 23.85 per cent. Scheme 28: 24.36 per cent. Scheme 29: 24.87 per cent. Scheme 30: 25.38 per cent. Scheme 31: 25.89 per cent. Scheme 32: 26.40 per cent. Scheme 33: 26.91 per cent. Scheme 34: 27.42 per cent. Scheme 35: 27.93 per cent. Scheme 36: 28.44 per cent. Scheme 37: 28.95 per cent. Scheme 38: 29.46 per cent. Scheme 39: 29.97 per cent. Scheme 40: 30.48 per cent. Scheme 41: 30.99 per cent. Scheme 42: 31.50 per cent. Scheme 43: 32.01 per cent. Scheme 44: 32.52 per cent. Scheme 45: 33.03 per cent. Scheme 46: 33.54 per cent. Scheme 47: 34.05 per cent. Scheme 48: 34.56 per cent. Scheme 49: 35.07 per cent. Scheme 50: 35.58 per cent. Scheme 51: 36.09 per cent. Scheme 52: 36.60 per cent. Scheme 53: 37.11 per cent. Scheme 54: 37.62 per cent. Scheme 55: 38.13 per cent. Scheme 56: 38.64 per cent. Scheme 57: 39.15 per cent. Scheme 58: 39.66 per cent. Scheme 59: 40.17 per cent. Scheme 60: 40.68 per cent. Scheme 61: 41.19 per cent. Scheme 62: 41.70 per cent. Scheme 63: 42.21 per cent. Scheme 64: 42.72 per cent. Scheme 65: 43.23 per cent. Scheme 66: 43.74 per cent. Scheme 67: 44.25 per cent. Scheme 68: 44.76 per cent. Scheme 69: 45.27 per cent. Scheme 70: 45.78 per cent. Scheme 71: 46.29 per cent. Scheme 72: 46.80 per cent. Scheme 73: 47.31 per cent. Scheme 74: 47.82 per cent. Scheme 75: 48.33 per cent. Scheme 76: 48.84 per cent. Scheme 77: 49.35 per cent. Scheme 78: 49.86 per cent. Scheme 79: 50.37 per cent. Scheme 80: 50.88 per cent. Scheme 81: 51.39 per cent. Scheme 82: 51.90 per cent. Scheme 83: 52.41 per cent. Scheme 84: 52.92 per cent. Scheme 85: 53.43 per cent. Scheme 86: 53.94 per cent. Scheme 87: 54.45 per cent. Scheme 88: 54.96 per cent. Scheme 89: 55.47 per cent. Scheme 90: 55.98 per cent. Scheme 91: 56.49 per cent. Scheme 92: 57.00 per cent. Scheme 93: 57.51 per cent. Scheme 94: 58.02 per cent. Scheme 95: 58.53 per cent. Scheme 96: 59.04 per cent. Scheme 97: 59.55 per cent. Scheme 98: 60.06 per cent. Scheme 99: 60.57 per cent. Scheme 100: 61.08 per cent. Scheme 101: 61.59 per cent. Scheme 102: 62.10 per cent. Scheme 103: 62.61 per cent. Scheme 104: 63.12 per cent. Scheme 105: 63.63 per cent. Scheme 106: 64.14 per cent. Scheme 107: 64.65 per cent. Scheme 108: 65.16 per cent. Scheme 109: 65.67 per cent. Scheme 110: 66.18 per cent. Scheme 111: 66.69 per cent. Scheme 112: 67.20 per cent. Scheme 113: 67.71 per cent. Scheme 114: 68.22 per cent. Scheme 115: 68.73 per cent. Scheme 116: 69.24 per cent. Scheme 117: 69.75 per cent. Scheme 118: 70.26 per cent. Scheme 119: 70.77 per cent. Scheme 120: 71.28 per cent. Scheme 121: 71.79 per cent. Scheme 122: 72.30 per cent. Scheme 123: 72.81 per cent. Scheme 124: 73.32 per cent. Scheme 125: 73.83 per cent. Scheme 126: 74.34 per cent. Scheme 127: 74.85 per cent. Scheme 128: 75.36 per cent. Scheme 129: 75.87 per cent. Scheme 130: 76.38 per cent. Scheme 131: 76.89 per cent. Scheme 132: 77.40 per cent. Scheme 133: 77.91 per cent. Scheme 134: 78.42 per cent. Scheme 135: 78.93 per cent. Scheme 136: 79.44 per cent. Scheme 137: 79.95 per cent. Scheme 138: 80.46 per cent. Scheme 139: 80.97 per cent. Scheme 140: 81.48 per cent. Scheme 141: 81.99 per cent. Scheme 142: 82.50 per cent. Scheme 143: 83.01 per cent. Scheme 144: 83.52 per cent. Scheme 145: 84.03 per cent. Scheme 146: 84.54 per cent. Scheme 147: 85.05 per cent. Scheme 148: 85.56 per cent. Scheme 149: 86.07 per cent. Scheme 150: 86.58 per cent. Scheme 151: 87.09 per cent. Scheme 152: 87.60 per cent. Scheme 153: 88.11 per cent. Scheme 154: 88.62 per cent. Scheme 155: 89.13 per cent. Scheme 156: 89.64 per cent. Scheme 157: 90.15 per cent. Scheme 158: 90.66 per cent. Scheme 159: 91.17 per cent. Scheme 160: 91.68 per cent. Scheme 161: 92.19 per cent. Scheme 162:

[illegible]

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Share Price
1	BP	120.00
2	British Airways	110.00
3	British Telecom	100.00
4	British Petroleum	90.00
5	British Airways	80.00
6	British Telecom	70.00
7	British Petroleum	60.00
8	British Airways	50.00
9	British Telecom	40.00
10	British Petroleum	30.00
11	British Airways	20.00
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100	British Petroleum	0.00

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS			
High	Low	Open	Close

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
High	Low	Open	Close

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Open	Close

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
High	Low	Open	Close

UNDATED			
High	Low	Open	Close

INDEX-LINKED			
High	Low	Open	Close

BANKS DISCOUNT HP			
High	Low	Open	Close

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Lack of support

ACCOUNT-DAYS: Dealings began Monday. Dealings end September 11. Contango day September 14. Settlement day September 21.
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Changes are calculated on the previous day's closing prices. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 22)

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

Portfolio Gold

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E

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